THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1798. [N° 1909]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 17th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not disposed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Easton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased, subject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.

3d of 11th Month, 1798.

FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA superfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 6, '98.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon next Spring,

THE Subscriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 5th 11th Month, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the driest Season, adjoining to William Douglass, in Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of

ELISHA LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Bushels of good OATS, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WHEREAS it appears, that several Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council to receive said Claims; and whereas said Sayer has since died, and the Claims so lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Persons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforesaid with said Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers, within One Month from the Date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded their Dividend of said Estate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT *of November* 5 1798.

Messrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

THE enclosed pamphlet was printed at *Matthew Lyon's* press in Fairhaven. He entitles it "Copy of a Letter from an AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC Character in France to a Member of Congress in Philadelphia." Some of the most offensive parts of this letter were recited in the indictment of *Lyon*, the "publishing" of which (i. e. the reading the whole letter to large collections of people in a great many towns in his district drawn together for the purpose) was the subject of the *second* count, and the "printing" it of the *third* count in the indictment. (The subject of the *first* count was a letter from Lyon to Mr. Spooner the printer of the Windsor paper)

Lyon told the court that the first knowledge he had of it was hearing *Gen. Mason*, a Senator from Virginia, read it to a number of gentleman in Philadelphia last summer—that he applied to Mr. *Baldwin*, to whom it was addressed, for liberty to take a copy of it, to which he consented, upon condition that Lyon should shew it to his friends in Vermont, particularly Gov. Robinson and Gen. Bradley, but not to suffer any copies of it to be taken, nor to have it printed, to which Lyon said he solemnly agreed. How he came to *print* it in fact, however, in violation of his "solemn agreement" he did not inform the court.

Several gentlemen who have seen it, and who are acquainted with Mr. Barlow, have expressed their decided opinions that he never wrote it. The public may rest assured, however, that the thing, *infamous* as it is, was really written by *Joel Barlow*, and sent by the hand of a Mr. *Lee* to *Abraham Baldwin*. The most indisputable testimony of the fact can be laid before the public if necessary.

Those who recollect what Mr. Barlow *once was*—those who *once* respected and loved him for his amiable dispositions, his talents, and his supposed *piety* will exclaim "O! how fallen!" They will discover *new* evidence, if possible, of the accursed demoralizing powers of that modern French philosophy which has made of Europe a charnel house, and which Mr. Barlow has been long known to have embraced with enthusiastic ardor. But who could have expected from *him* such displays of hatred to his native country! Who could expect that Joel Barlow would have become the slanderer of WASHINGTON and ADAMS! The true lover of his country will mourn that so many of her children are become her most unnatural foes, and arm with parricidal arm, the fatal dagger at her breast. I supply the names "Lee"—"Jefferson"—"Georgia" on the authority of the gentleman who enables me to assert the genuineness of the letter—they were left blanks in the pamphlet.

A Citizen of Connecticut.

COPY of a LETTER from an AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CHARACTER in *France* to a MEMBER of CONGRESS in *Philadelphia*.

1st March, 1798,

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is now a long time, even many years, since I have indulged myself in communicating to you my political opinions, because I have generally thought it useless, and at some moments dangerous to trust them to the ordinary modes of conveyance, but the opportunity of sending this letter into your own hands, and the very serious aspect our affairs have assumed in this country, induce me to throw off restraint, and to speak to you with freedom, though far from the hope that any public benefit will arise from the communication.

The misunderstanding between the two Governments has become extremely alarming, Confidence is completely destroyed. Mistrusts, Jealousy, and a disposition to a wrong attribution of motives are so apparent, as to require the utmost caution in every word and action that are to come from your Executive: I mean if your object is to avoid hostilities,—Had this truth been understood with you before the recal of *Munroe*, before the coming and second coming of *Pinckney*; had it guided the pens that wrote the bullying speech of your President, and stupid answer of your senate, at the opening of Congress in November last, I should probably have had no occasion to address you this letter.

To point out a remedy for the evil at its present height, if indeed a remedy can be found, it is necessary to call to mind the causes that have produced it; for these causes are many, and some of the operative ones are generally overlooked by the most attentive observers on your side the water—that act of submission to the British Government, commonly called *Jay's* treaty, is usually considered both by its friends and enemies as the sole cause, or at least the great cause of the present hostile disposition of the French Republic towards the United States. This opinion is erroneous, other causes, and those of less public discussion, have had a much more decided effect. It is true that considering the circumstances under which the treaty was made, when England was flying, and the coalition crumbling before the armies of France, it served to humble us in the eyes of all Europe. It is true that the manner in which it was thrust down the throats of the people of America, by the men whose monstrous influence formed an inexplicable contrast with the weakness of his political talents, has effectually humbled us in our own eyes, and has taught our citizens to pride themselves in a renunciation of national dignity; it is likewise true, that as this treaty affected France, it was a serious and undisguised attack upon her interests; it was giving the lie to all our professions of friendship and sympathy with her, in her distressed situation; it was narrowing the freedom of commerce, multiplying the articles of contraband, and throwing every advantage we could throw, into the hands of her enemies; in all these and many other respects the treaty with England has not yet been, nor never will be censured as much as it deserves; it was a measure substantially hostile, and ostentatiously irritating to our best friends. But it often happens, in public as well as in private affairs, that the greatest injuries are forgiven or excused, while slighter ones, such as border on contempt, excite the most ungovernable resentment, and lead to the greatest acts of vengeance; a striking example of this has fallen under my observation in the conduct of these two republics: at the moment when the old government of France was shaken to its foundation, the new government of the United States was consolidated and was beginning its operations under the most favourable auspices. A great revolution in America had completed its work, it convinced the world of the solidity of its principles, and held up to view an unexampled prospect of public happiness. A much greater revolution in France was opening its career. Its authors and conductors, though frightened at the immensity of the undertaking, from the task of solving the frightful problem of Representative Democracy, they contemplated that problem as already solved by us; our energy was praised, our wisdom exaggerated, our example quoted by them on all occasions. *G. Washington*, a name at that time dear to liberty was placed at the head of our administration, and his election was known to be unanimous, the French therefore saw in *Washington*, the people of the United States; they counted on his friendship, they drew consolation from his supposed sympathy, while their principles were calumniated and the nation threatened with war by all the cabinets of Europe. They grew strong from a sense of danger, and they were proud of the reproaches of princes, because they were confident of the approbation of the American people, the elder sons of liberty.

It is difficult for you to conceive to what a degree their sensibility was carried, on this subject, at the beginning of the revolution; it was clear that a sensibility of such force, must be the foundation of the most extravagant affection; if properly nourished, it would have begot a confidence without bounds; if slighted, or answered with indifference, it must end in jealousy, unconnected by the rules of justice, and blind to the light of truth. And what was the conduct of your President? *Thomas Jefferson* was your Ambassador in France, whose his superior talents, and republican principles, had rendered him exceedingly dear to all friends of liberty. It was well known here, that his intention was to retain his place during the revolution. They wished it exceedingly, because both he and they were sensible that he would be able to render the most essential services to both countries, by remaining in Paris during a crisis of such momentous expectations; no one will deny, that the occasion and the place, called for the first diplomatic talents, and the purest republican virtue that the United States could afford. *Jefferson* went from Paris on a short leave of absence, with a fixed determination to return as soon as possible, but the President ordered it otherwise, and the French believed it was from a disapprobation of *Jefferson's* attachment to the cause of liberty in France. This opinion may be hastily formed, but they were confirmed in it, by the President's naming to the same place, *Governeur Morris*, who for two winters past, had filled Paris with invectives against every principle of liberty, who was previously detested by all the leaders of the revolution; who was known to be the broker, protector, and correspondent of the most obnoxious emigrants. It is possible, that *Washington*, in not suffering *Jefferson* to return, might have acted from other motives than those of enmity to the French revolution, though no other motives appear; but his naming *Morris*, was an insult that admits of no palliative; it is in vain to say he was ignorant of the character that this name bore in Paris;—he was a wide-mouth trawler, and had been for two years the exaggerating echo of all the abuse in all *Burke's* pamphlets, and the worst papers in London.

This scene was continued here, to the astonishment of all Europe for three years, his business was to mislead the President, with respect to what was going on in France, to insult the French nation, and as far as possible to betray them, for it was universally believed, and I have no doubt of the fact, that after the Austrian and English ambassadors retired from Paris, *Morris* acted as secret agent and spy for those two cabinets. A hasty word or action coming from an ambassador, though malicious in itself, is not always interpreted to be the language of the government that sent him; but a series of ostentatious abuse continued for three years becomes unequivocal. All Europe leagued against liberty, considered America already in the coalition; and France would at that time grouped you among her enemies, had it not been for several circumstances wholly adventitious or foreign to the conduct of your cabinet.

1. Some Americans, in Paris, of character far more respectable than that of *Morris* endeavoured, and with a momentary success, to evince the leaders here, that his conduct, when known in America, must be disapproved.

2. France was in want of the trade and provision of the United States, both for her colonies and herself, it would therefore be inconvenient at that time to have them for enemies.

3d. The conduct of *C. Genet*, a subject of so much triumph to your cabinet and that of St. James's, was one of the causes that saved you from a war at that time. *Genet* had been sent by *Brissot*, *Brissot* was now in ill, it was for this reason the conduct of *Genet* was disapproved, and that of the American government passed over in silence, though a silence marked with resentment and contempt.

When after every remonstrance, and a formal demand from this government, your executive was pleased to remove *Morris* from his offensible situation in Paris, he emigrated, that is, he went and joined the emigrants in Germany, and has been ever since among the enemies of France. But this is not all, a letter from *Washington* to *Morris*,* dated the latter end of the year 1795, intercepted and now in the hands of the directory, gives him a commission as a secret agent to the cabinet of London, to transact business so apparently hostile to the interest of France, that I am assured this letter has sharpened the edge of resentment here, more than the whole of *Jay's* treaty. This and other circumstances have given full credit to the opinion here, that a journey which *Morris* took from London to Berlin, in the year 1796, was a mission on the part of the British government to engage the King of Prussia to re-join the coalition against France. Another fact, though of less consequence, could not escape the attention of the French government. *John Parish* American Consul at Hamburgh, was employed by the English government as their agent, for transmitting the subsidies and loans, to the Emperor and the King of Prussia, for the war against France; and to freight and fit out vessels for the transporting troops to the West Indies. It may be said that the American government were not answerable for a thing of this sort, of which they could have no knowledge; but this has not prevented the fact from being recognised among the proofs of an unfriendly disposition on *your* side, and certainly great allowance ought to be made for the jealousy of a nation goaded by all Europe, tormented by her own traitors, and standing alone, in a cause in which she expected, at least a friendly countenance from us, if not an active support. She looked upon the cause of liberty as our cause; and though she did not require us to take arms, she considered herself as fighting our battles in her own.

Much has been said on the subject of national gratitude, and to ascertain, *how much*, or whether any was due from us to France, for the part she took in the American war. I will not add to the observations that have been made on this head, but it is clearly my opinion, that she has rendered us more solid service by establishing the principle of representative government in Europe, than by aiding us in America.

* *We have never before heard of any such letter and believe none such ever existed—it is unquestionably one of the million of Jacobinic lies invented with design to make our beloved Washington odious to his countrymen.*

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1798. [N° 1909]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 17th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not disposed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Easton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased, subject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.

3d of 11th Month, 1798.

FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA superfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 6, '98.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon next Spring,

THE Subscriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 5th 11th Month, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the driest Season, adjoining to William Douglass, in Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of

ELISHA LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Bushels of good OATS, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WHEREAS it appears, that several Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council to receive said Claims; and whereas said Sayer has since died, and the Claims so lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Persons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforesaid with said Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers, within One Month from the Date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded their Dividend of said Estate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT *of November* 5 1798.

Messrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

THE enclosed pamphlet was printed at *Matthew Lyon's* press in Fairhaven. He entitles it "Copy of a Letter from an AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC Character in France to a Member of Congress in Philadelphia." Some of the most offensive parts of this letter were recited in the indictment of *Lyon*, the "publishing" of which (i. e. the reading the whole letter to large collections of people in a great many towns in his district drawn together for the purpose) was the subject of the *second* count, and the "printing" it of the *third* count in the indictment. (The subject of the *first* count was a letter from Lyon to Mr. Spooner the printer of the Windsor paper)

Lyon told the court that the first knowledge he had of it was hearing *Gen. Mason*, a Senator from Virginia, read it to a number of gentleman in Philadelphia last summer—that he applied to Mr. *Baldwin*, to whom it was addressed, for liberty to take a copy of it, to which he consented, upon condition that Lyon should shew it to his friends in Vermont, particularly Gov. Robinson and Gen. Bradley, but not to suffer any copies of it to be taken, nor to have it printed, to which Lyon said he solemnly agreed. How he came to *print* it in fact, however, in violation of his "solemn agreement" he did not inform the court.

Several gentlemen who have seen it, and who are acquainted with Mr. Barlow, have expressed their decided opinions that he never wrote it. The public may rest assured, however, that the thing, *infamous* as it is, was really written by *Joel Barlow*, and sent by the hand of a Mr. *Lee* to *Abraham Baldwin*. The most indisputable testimony of the fact can be laid before the public if necessary.

Those who recollect what Mr. Barlow *once was*—those who *once* respected and loved him for his amiable dispositions, his talents, and his supposed *piety* will exclaim "O! how fallen!" They will discover *new* evidence, if possible, of the accursed demoralizing powers of that modern French philosophy which has made of Europe a charnel house, and which Mr. Barlow has been long known to have embraced with enthusiastic ardor. But who could have expected from *him* such displays of hatred to his native country! Who could expect that Joel Barlow would have become the slanderer of WASHINGTON and ADAMS! The true lover of his country will mourn that so many of her children are become her most unnatural foes, and aim with parricidal arm, the fatal dagger at her breast. I supply the names "Lee"—"Jefferson"—"Georgia" on the authority of the gentleman who enables me to assert the genuineness of the letter—they were left blanks in the pamphlet.

A Citizen of Connecticut.

COPY of a LETTER from an AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CHARACTER in *France* to a MEMBER of CONGRESS in *Philadelphia*.

1st March, 1798,

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is now a long time, even many years, since I have indulged myself in communicating to you my political opinions, because I have generally thought it useless, and at some moments dangerous to trust them to the ordinary modes of conveyance, but the opportunity of sending this letter into your own hands, and the very serious aspect our affairs have assumed in this country, induce me to throw off restraint, and to speak to you with freedom, though far from the hope that any public benefit will arise from the communication.

The misunderstanding between the two Governments has become extremely alarming, Confidence is completely destroyed. Mistrust, Jealousy, and a disposition to a wrong attribution of motives are so apparent, as to require the utmost caution in every word and action that are to come from your Executive: I mean if your object is to avoid hostilities,—Had this truth been understood with you before the recal of *Munroe*, before the coming and second coming of *Pinckney*; had it guided the pens that wrote the bullying speech of your President, and stupid answer of your senate, at the opening of Congress in November last, I should probably have had no occasion to address you this letter.

To point out a remedy for the evil at its present height, if indeed a remedy can be found, it is necessary to call to mind the causes that have produced it; for these causes are many, and some of the operative ones are generally overlooked by the most attentive observers on your side the water—that act of submission to the British Government, commonly called *Jay's* treaty, is usually considered both by its friends and enemies as the sole cause, or at least the great cause of the present hostile disposition of the French Republic towards the United States. This opinion is erroneous, other causes, and those of less public discussion, have had a much more decided effect. It is true that considering the circumstances under which the treaty was made, when England was flying, and the coalition crumbling before the armies of France, it served to humble us in the eyes of all Europe. It is true that the manner in which it was thrust down the throats of the people of America, by the man whose monstrous influence formed an inexplicable contrast with the weakness of his political talents, has effectually humbled us in our own eyes, and has taught our citizens to pride themselves in a renunciation of national dignity; it is likewise true, that as this treaty affected France, it was a serious and undisguised attack upon her interests; it was giving the lie to all our professions of friendship and sympathy with her, in her distressed situation; it was narrowing the freedom of commerce, multiplying the articles of contraband, and throwing every advantage we could throw, into the hands of her enemies; in all these and many other respects the treaty with England has not yet been, nor never will be censured as much as it deserves; it was a measure substantially hostile, and ostentatiously irritating to our best friends. But it often happens, in public as well as in private affairs, that the greatest injuries are forgiven or excused, while slighter ones, such as border on contempt, excite the most ungovernable resentment, and lead to the greatest acts of vengeance; a striking example of this has fallen under my observation in the conduct of these two republics: at the moment when the old government of France was shaken to its foundation, the new government of the United States was consolidated and was beginning its operations under the most favourable auspices. A great revolution in America had completed its work, it convinced the world of the solidity of its principles, and held up to view an unexampled prospect of public happiness. A much greater revolution in France was opening its career. Its authors and conductors, though frightened at the immensity of the undertaking, from the task of solving the frightful problem of Representative Democracy, they contemplated that problem as already solved by us; our energy was praised, our wisdom exaggerated, our example quoted by them on all occasions. *G. Washington*, a name at that time dear to liberty was placed at the head of our administration, and his election was known to be unanimous, the French therefore saw in *Washington*, the people of the United States; they counted on his friendship, they drew consolation from his supposed sympathy, while their principles were calumniated and the nation threatened with war by all the cabinets of Europe. They grew strong from a sense of danger, and they were proud of the reproaches of princes, because they were confident of the approbation of the American people, the elder sons of liberty.

It is difficult for you to conceive to what a degree their sensibility was carried, on this subject, at the beginning of the revolution; it was clear that a sensibility of such force, must be the foundation of the most extravagant affection; if properly nourished, it would have begot a confidence without bounds; if slighted, or answered with indifference, it must end in jealousy, unconstrouled by the rules of justice, and blind to the light of truth. And what was the conduct of your President? *Thomas Jefferson* was your Ambassador in France, where his superior talents, and republican principles, had rendered him exceedingly dear to all friends of liberty. It was well known here, that his intention was to retain his place during the revolution. They wished it exceedingly, because both he and they were sensible that he would be able to render the most essential services to both countries, by remaining in Paris during a crisis of such momentous expectations; no one will deny, that the occasion and the place, called for the first diplomatic talents, and the purest republican virtue that the United States could afford. *Jefferson* went from Paris on a short leave of absence, with a fixed determination to return as soon as possible, but the President ordered it otherwise, and the French believed it was from a disapprobation of *Jefferson's* attachment to the cause of liberty in France. This opinion may be hastily formed, but they were confirmed in it, by the President's naming to the same place, *Governeur Morris*, who for two winters past, had filled Paris with invectives against every principle of liberty, who was previously detested by all the leaders of the revolution; who was known to be the broker, protector, and correspondent of the most obnoxious emigrants. It is possible, that *Washington*, in not suffering *Jefferson* to return, might have acted from other motives than those of enmity to the French revolution, though no other motives appear; but his naming *Morris*, was an insult that admits of no palliative; it is in vain to say he was ignorant of the character that this name bore in Paris;—he was a wide-mouth bawler, and had been for two years the exaggerating echo of all the abuse in all *Burke's* pamphlets, and the worst papers in London.

This scene was continued here, to the astonishment of all Europe for three years, his business was to mislead the President, with respect to what was going on in France, to insult the French nation, and as far as possible to betray them, for it was universally believed, and I have no doubt of the fact, that after the Austrian and English ambassadors retired from Paris, *Morris* acted as secret agent and spy for those two cabinets. A hasty word or action coming from an ambassador, though malicious in itself, is not always interpreted to be the language of the government that sent him; but a series of ostentatious abuse continued for three years becomes unequivocal. All Europe leagued against liberty, considered America already in the coalition; and France would at that time grouped you among her enemies, had it not been for several circumstances wholly adventitious or foreign to the conduct of your cabinet.

2. Some Americans, in Paris, of character far more respectable than that of *Morris* endeavoured, and with a momentary success, to evince the leaders here, that his conduct, when known in America, must be disapproved.

3. France was in want of the trade and provision of the United States, both for her colonies and herself, it would therefore be inconvenient at that time to have them for enemies.

4. The conduct of *C. Genet*, a subject of so much triumph to your cabinet and that of St. James's, was one of the causes that saved you from a war at that time. *Genet* had been sent by *Brissot*, *Brissot* was now fallen, it was for this reason the conduct of *Genet* was disapproved, and that of the American government passed over in silence, though a silence marked with resentment and contempt.

When after every remonstrance, and a formal demand from this government, your executive was pleased to remove *Morris* from his offensible situation in Paris, he emigrated, that is, he went and joined the emigrants in Germany, and has been ever since among the enemies of France. But this is not all, a letter from *Washington* to *Morris*,* dated the latter end of the year 1795, intercepted and now in the hands of the directory, gives him a commission as a secret agent to the cabinet of London, to transact business so apparently hostile to the interest of France, that I am assured this letter has sharpened the edge of resentment here, more than the whole of *Jay's* treaty. This and other circumstances have given full credit to the opinion here, that a journey which *Morris* took from London to Berlin, in the year 1796, was a mission on the part of the British government to engage the King of Prussia to re-join the coalition against France. Another fact, though of less consequence, could not escape the animadversion of the French government. *John Parish* American Consul at Hamburgh, was employed by the English government as their agent, for transmitting the subsidies and loans, to the Emperor and the King of Prussia, for the war against France; and to freight and fit out vessels for the transporting troops to the West Indies. It may be said that the American government were not answerable for a thing of this sort, of which they could have no knowledge; but this has not prevented the fact from being recognised among the proofs of an unfriendly disposition on your side, and certainly great allowance ought to be made for the jealousy of a nation goaded by all Europe, tormented by her own traitors, and standing alone, in a cause in which she expected, at least a friendly countenance from us, if not an active support. She looked upon the cause of liberty as our cause; and though she did not require us to take arms, she considered herself as fighting our battles in her own.

Much has been said on the subject of national gratitude, and to ascertain, how much, or whether any was due from us to France, for the part she took in the American war. I will not add to the observations that have been made on this head, but it is clearly my opinion, that she has rendered us more solid service by establishing the principle of representative government in Europe, than by aiding us in America.

---

* *We have never before heard of any such letter and believe none such ever existed—it is unquestionably one of the million of Jacobinic lies invented with design to make our beloved Washington odious to his countrymen.*

I shall say very little on the mission of *Monroe*, because I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own story in print. I will only say, that in the midst of all the difficulties created by the madness of his predecessor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate conclusion and ratification of the English treaty, he conducted himself in such a manner as to form by his single character a counterpoise to all the weight of resentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do so to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent. What must then have been the astonishment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court of London to see him recalled in the most abrupt and censorious manner.

For the personal qualities of General *Pinckney* because they and little or nothing to do with his being refused here, as the successor of *Munroe*, I will excuse him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuse your Executive for printing them † Being rejected as ambassador, he went to spend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it cost him, to make these journies through this frightful republican territory —Notwithstanding all these evils, both real and imaginary, there still remained one more—to the patience of this very impatient government, they knew that *Washington* was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the close of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he should be out of office, the American people would come to their senses, or, at least, they saw that the character of the new President would be a criterion by which the decided friendship or enmity of the United States to France would be clearly seen. The candidates were *Adams* and *Jefferson*; the one a reputed Royalist, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cause of liberty in all countries. The sentiments of these two men were known here; those of the people were not yet known, because it was supposed that the general idolatry for *Washington* had prevented them from being freely uttered; these were the reasons why the Directory determined to take no decided step in consequence of *Munroe's* recal, until the public voice should make between these two candidates. *This accounts for the interest which the French seemed to take in the event of that election. Their* WISHING *you to elect* JEFFERSON, *proves that they did not want to quarrel with you and that they still hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty.* The government here waited the event. This was an awful pause in the American affairs in Europe, and it is astonishing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the measure which the most moderate share of common sense, and the most palpable self-interest pointed out ‡

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war; but it was so far short of it, as to leave room on your side to come forward with an additional project of negociation, if you wished to avoid that calamity.

The enmity of the old President towards France was now considered as nationalised in America, and the government here was determined to fleece you of your property, to a sufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was presumed your sensibility lay, which was your pecuniary interests.

This uncomplying disposition of the Directory induced Mr. *Adams* to call an extraordinary meeting of Congress, and consequently to make a speech.

To a man who had the least pretensions to prudence, there was but two courses to be taken; one was to declare war, if he wished to ruin his country; the other was, if he wished to save it, to offer to negociate, by sending some man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or at least, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back, who had just been driven out of Paris. The true policy would have been to retrieve the mistake of *Washington*, by sending back *Munroe*. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that *Madison* was named to this mission; it almost disarmed the government of all resentment. Had the news proved true, and *Madison* arrived, the business would have been settled in 24 hours. But *Adams*, to suit his object, whatever it might be, found out a third course, which discovers more invention than I supposed him to possess. He formed a commission of three, to make the people of the United States believe that a negociation was offered on their part; and then filled it up with names from which there would not be the least expectation of success. The first was a man who had just been refused, and could not be offered again without an insult; sending him back, was undoubtedly intended as an insult, and it was so received: The second was a man whose effigy had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the British treaty, at least it was so reported and believed here: The third was a little *make-weight* man, § joined with the intention that we should be more sure of success; and yet to prove to you the secrecy of this government, after all that had passed I am able to assure you, from the best authority, that if *Gerry* had been sent alone, and not shackled with the other two, the Directory would have negociated with him without any difficulty; at present the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral vessels will fall into the hands of the French.

I should hardly gain credit with you, were I to state on how small a pivot the fate of nations turn in Paris at this moment.

The speech of *John Adams*, at the opening of Congress in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had sent his commissioners, he would at least avoid the use of insulting language against the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world that altho' he should succeed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at end; that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and it would be necessary to be perpetually armed against them, tho' you were at peace. We wondered that the answer of both houses, had not been an order to send him to a mad house. Instead of this, the senate have echoed the speech with more severility than ever George the third experienced from either house of parliament.—Read over the paragraph that speaks of France his bringing in of the word Europe, under pretence of generalizing it, is so flimsy a cover for his attack on this nation, that it only adds to the abuse, by attempting to impose on the understanding; he certainly could not mean the English, for he brags in the next paragraph how well they keep their treaty. He could certainly mean nobody but the French, for no other nation, have overturned religion. Had this speech borne a friendly aspect, or had the paragraph in question been similar to the one inserted in the speech of Governor *Mifflin*, on the same subject, it would have facilitated the negociation, and probably saved millions to the United States.

In enumerating the causes which have brot the two republics to the brink of war, several memorable speeches, in your house of representatives, must not be forgotten. One of your orators call the French government—a *five headed monster*—another says, *Barras* when he pronounced his farewell speech to Munroe, must have been drunk or mad.—These gentlemen forget that *Barras* reads their speeches; and that the *five headed monster*, when it shall have devoured the fry of Europe, may possibly shark them in their turn.

Another subject of complaint, and that not the least, is the scurrility of many of your newspapers, against the republic; among the most abusive is the Gazette of the U. States, which is considered here as an official paper, printed under the eye and patronage of the government. The office of foreign affairs receives these papers regularly; and you cannot suppose that any of these insults pass unnoticed.—It is remarked here, and with great truth, that there is more dirty calumny against the French in America, than in the London papers.

But it is in vain to amuse ourselves in describing the nature of the disease, unless there be a remedy within our reach. In my opinion there is one, but I have scarcely any hope that you wise men will stumble upon it. Acknowledge your error in sending *Pinckney* and *Marshall* in this country—recall them, and perhaps *Gerry* with them—name and send *Madison* or *Munroe* to take their place—and let the President, in his message to the Senate accompanying the nomination, utter sentiments full of friendship to the French nation, government, and cause—let him acknowledge that the principles of liberty are equally dear to the two countries—and deprecate the idea of gratifying the tyrants of the world, by exhibiting the two great Republics, whose existence they strove in vain to prevent, now tearing out each other's vitals.

I perceive that much stress is laid by your President, and your other leaders, on the conduct of this Government, in refusing to receive your Ambassador *Pinckney*. I wish those gentlemen could, somehow or other, be made acquainted with the following history. I hope you will not suppose, by inserting it here, my intention is to justify the French Government: No, my object will be truly to serve my country, and to vindicate the honor of all the ardent spirits among you, if they should neglect this opportunity of going to war for the three broken wheels of Gen. *Pinckney's* carriage.

In the year 1796, the Swedish Ambassador here, the Baron de *Stahl*, obtained leave of absence, and presented his secretary as Chargé de Affaires, who had the King's commission for that purpose. This man was refused, on which de *Stahl* presented a note to the minister of foreign relations, desiring him to assign the reasons, that the King might know in what he had offended the Republic, since he had been the first in Europe to acknowledge it, and the most ardent to deserve its friendship. The answer to this note, was an order to the new charge de affaires to quit the republic, and a recal of the French ambassador from Stockholm. As soon as couriers could pass to Sweden and back, the matter was accommodated, by the King's renewing the Baron de *Stahl*, who was agreeable to the French.

About the same time, the ambassador of Tuscany, while in peaceable exercise of his functions, was ordered by the government to quit Paris in 24 hours, and the Republic in 8 days, without any reason assigned. He obeyed, and the Grand Duke very complaisantly sent another.

The ambassadors of Portugal and Rome, who were in full credence a few weeks ago, are now in prison in Paris. It is true, that this was in consequence of a rupture between this government and each of their's. But the fate of agents in such cases, used to be, to be sent away, and not to be imprisoned.

The King of Spain lately sent a new ambassador here, in great pomp, who is refused, and ordered to quit the country, without reasons publicly assigned.

You will remark, that in this light, the Spanish and Swedish are cases in point, for your *Pinckney*. But their poor Kings had not learned the etiquette of *John Adams*, to name and send back the same man, who had been refused. Kings, at this day, have no notion of a rupture with France.

Another event has lately happened to the Baron de *Stahl*, which makes the Swedish case, taken altogether, different from the American.—(God grant that the Americans may never come to it, as long as you have loving couples to send on these missions.) The wife of the Baron *Stahl* is just returned out of the Republic, on a suspicion of conspiracy; while the husband occupies his post. What would the Columbian blood say to this? Let me hear none of you wicked bachelors remark, that this order was solicited by the husband; no such reason is assigned. Indeed, had the Baron obtained the order, he ought to have obtained leave to clamour against it afterwards; decency seemed to require it, and yet he has not done it. Had it been an American Ambassador, and had that American been me, I should have tried hard to get my case inserted in a speech of *John Adams*, or a letter of *Timothy Pickering*. I repeat to you, that I am not undertaking the hopeless, and useless task, of vindicating all the measures, that the violent convulsions of the revolution have induced this people to adopt. But when Mr. *Adams* shall hear of the sending away of his Ambassador, I would advise him, and all those who are concerned in his wounded honor, to crub that commodity with the Kings, Princes, and States above mentioned; and to try to bear their part with a patience becoming a government which has merited this sort of chastisement, more than all their fellow sufferers put together.

Your three commissioners will doubtless seize this occasion, by Mr. *Lee*, to forward their despatches? These will probably be of a nature to induce the President to take some decisive step; and I am in trembling expectation of seeing him give another desperate leap into the regions of madness. Without knowing precisely the face that the Commissioners will put to the business. I will venture to affirm, that their *answer propre* will contribute more than its due share to the colouring. A manly and independent style of acting and writing, appears not to belong to their characters.

Were I to write their letters to the Executive, it should be in language like this:—"The French have many reasons for being "offended with the American government, "these reasons are exaggerated by their jealousy and other strong passions inseparable "from the revolution. This is an unfavorable moment, and we are improper persons "to attempt to explain away the imaginary "wrongs, on which a great part of their resentment is founded. We advise you immediately to recall us three, and at the same "time to replace us with one or more persons, whose characters are well known and "approved by the French, such as *Madison* or "*Munroe*. If you wish to terminate these disputes by negociation, you must be prepared "for considerable sacrifice; such as a loan of "money similar to what this nation made to "you last war, such a modification of the "British treaty, or at least a new treaty with "France giving her more advantages than "that treaty gives to England. It is possible that on conditions of this kind, you "may obtain some indemnification for the "spoliations on your commerce; somewhat in "the manner provided for with the English in "Mr. Jay's treaty.

"It is scarcely necessary for us to observe, "that your commission considering the distance "between the two countries, must not be "straightend in its powers; as in this affair "so much depends on the *manner*. The President will excuse us if we insist on the necessity of his using the utmost precaution in "his public speeches relative to this country, "and of the revolution, the magnanimity of "the nation, the sacrifices they have made in "the general cause of liberty; the French are "extremely sensible on this subject." ‖

I do not know that a letter of this kind would produce any effect with you, but I beg you to remember the warning I now give you, that if your Executive is inaccessible to sentiments like these, you are very soon at war with the conquerors of Europe.

So much depends on the measures to be taken in consequence of the despatches which I suppose will accompany this letter, that I could not rest easy without communicating my sentiments to some one who would be likely to make a good use of them. I was going to address them to *Jefferson*, or to ——, but I thought they would be the safest and best in the hands of my oldest and best friend.

You will naturally conclude, that some credit is due to my opinions, when you reflect that they have been formed on a close observation of every stage of the revolution, and an intimate relation with every set of leaders.—The present Directory are but the successors and sub-successors of my fellow labourers in the days of my activity; for the political generation have passed away with such rapidity, that in every thing, but wisdom, I am one of the worst or best of the present race.

From the manner in which your present commission was compiled, there is very little doubt in my mind, and there certainly is none in the minds of the Directory, that the embassy was really intended for *Louis XVIIIth*. Your Executive did not foresee the 18th Fructidor. When in God's name, are we to expect any just ideas from America, relative to France? Look for a Republic in England, but do not, I beseech you, look for a Monarchy in France!

12 *March*. Since writing this letter, I reflect you may be gone to *Georgia* before it arrives; anxious to give it a chance of doing some good, I send a copy of the most substantial parts of it ——

CHARLESTON, October 19.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the re election of the Hon. John Rutledge, jun. and the Hon. R. G. Harper, Esquires, as representatives to the next Congress. It is a happy proof of the attachment of Carolinians to the principles and conduct of Federalists and friends of their country.

The frigate Constitution, Capt. Nicholson of 44 guns; sloop of war Baltimore, Capt. Phillips, of 23 guns, and cutter brig Virginia, Carr, Bright, of 16 guns, were off the bar last evening. We are happy to announce from authority the perfect health of the Officers and crews of all their vessels.

MORE OF THE CONVOY.

The armed ships Lucy, Ruby, and Ann and Susan, which arrived yesterday were of the fleet which sailed from the Cove of Cork the 8th September; they parted with the convoy the 11th inst. leaving 8 vessels for this port with it. They bring no later news than before received, by the ships Severn and Atlantic.

Four of the ships which arrived yesterday, and the day before, carry in all 52 guns; such things will in time, convince French pirates that Americans are both willing and able to protect their commerce.

There are now 25 American vessels (including two gallies and three gunboats) in our harbor, carrying from 6 to 18 guns.

Greenville County, South Carolinia, September 27, 1798.

The people of this county met at their Court house on Saturday and instant (they being notified antecedent to this) and raised a Liberty Pole in honor of their country, with the following inscription:

"LIBERTY.

"*May the Whigs of* 1798 *be as firm as those of* 1776.

"Traveller, stop and take a lesson; the people of Greenville, in raising this Pole, have two things in view; first, the honor of their general government; second in honor of General Washington, who has come forward once more to save his country."

In the afternoon of the same day, a ball was opened in their Court house, by a select company, chosen for the occasion, when the ladies shone with a brilliancy, perhaps equal in the atlantic part of the States; and nothing happening to interrupt their innocent mirth the whole ended in harmony and great good humour.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

It is with infinite satisfaction, we inform our Readers, that yesterday the Federal interest of New-Jersey obtained a complete triumph over the anti-federal junto.

Notwithstanding the attempts which were made by the latter to oust Governor Howell, he was re elected Governor by an almost unanimous vote—there being only one in the opposition.

JONATHAN DAYTON was elected Senator, of the United States in the place of Mr. Stockton, who declined being considered a Candidate. His opponent was Dr. Elmer, a Federalist also.

The French Government has revived the detestable laws respecting Gaming and Fishing—which were the most horrid which existed with the King. No Citizen now can kill a bird or catch a fish without purchasing a special licence!!

November 5

The United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, arrived at New Castle on Friday, from a cruize. The commodore, who passed through town on Saturday morning, informs us, that he experienced a most violent gale of wind on the 21st ult. in lat. 34. long. 72. The Frigate, we are happy to add, received no injury.

The Custom House is removed from Chester to this City, and is again opened at the usual place.

November 7.

General Washington is expected to visit this City, about the 1st of next month.

The City Tavern (Mr. Richardett's) was opened yesterday.

Only TEN persons have died in the last 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, in this city.—It is supposed not more than three of these of the Fever.

Horrid.

On Sunday last, a pregnant woman, whose name, (from papers found on her) was Patty Adams, was found on the Wilmington road, with her throat cut!!! This horrid act is supposed to have been perpetrated by her seducer.

Accounts from Knoxville informs us, that on the 2d ult. a treaty was concluded between

---

† *We trust our Executive will try to get along without the great* MR. BARLOW'S *excuse.*

‡ *We had the unbroken spirit of* Independent Americans, *and dared to act in conformity to it, the "Diplomatic skill" of France notwithstanding.*

‖ *And if they had suffered you to write in that style or had written so themselves they would have deserved and received the execrations of every* honest *American.*

I will say very little on the miſſion of *Munroe*, becauſe I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own ſtory in print. I will only ſay, that in the midſt of all the difficulties created by the madneſs of his predeceſſor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate concluſion and ratification of the Engliſh treaty, he conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to form by his ſingle character a counterpoiſe to all the weight of reſentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do ſo to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent. What muſt then have been the aſtoniſhment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court of London to ſee him recalled in the moſt abrupt and cenſorious manner.

For the perſonal qualities of General *Pinckney* becauſe they had little or nothing to do with his being refuſed here, as the ſucceſſor of *Munroe*, I will excuſe him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuſe your Executive for printing them †. Being rejected as ambaſſador, he went to ſpend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it coſt him, to make theſe journies through this frightful republican territory —Notwithſtanding all theſe evils, both real and imaginary, there ſtill remained one more—to the patience of this very impatient government, they knew that *Waſhington* was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the cloſe of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he ſhould be out of office, the American people would come to their ſenſes, or, at leaſt, they ſaw that the character of the new Preſident would be a criterion by which the decided friendſhip or enmity of the United States to France would be clearly ſeen. The candidates were *Adams* and *Jefferſon*; the one a reputed Royaliſt, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cauſe of liberty in all countries. The ſentiments of theſe two men were known here; thoſe of the people were not yet known, becauſe it was ſuppoſed that the general idolatry for *Waſhington* had prevented them from being freely uttered; theſe were the reaſons why the Directory determined to take no decided ſtep in conſequence of *Munroe's* recal, until the public voice ſhould make between theſe two candidates. *This accounts for the intereſt which the French ſeemed to take in the event of that election. Their* WISHING *you to elect* JEFFERSON, *proves that they did not want to quarrel with you and that they ſtill hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty.* The government here waited the event. This was an awful pauſe in the American affairs in Europe, and it is aſtoniſhing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the meaſure which the moſt moderate ſhare of common ſenſe, and the moſt palpable ſelf-intereſt pointed out ‡.

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war; but it was ſo far ſhort of it, as to leave room on your ſide to come forward with an additional project of negociation, if you wiſhed to avoid that calamity.

The enmity of the old Preſident towards France was now conſidered as nationaliſed in America, and the government here was determined to ſqueeze you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſts.

This uncomplying diſpoſition of the Directory induced Mr. *Adams* to call an extraordinary meeting of Congreſs, and conſequently to make a ſpeech.

To a man who had the leaſt pretenſions to prudence, there was but two courſes to be taken; one was to declare war, if he wiſhed to ruin his country; the other was, if he wiſhed to ſave it, to offer to negociate, by ſending ſome man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or at leaſt, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back, who had juſt been driven out of Paris. The true policy would have been to retrieve the miſtake of *Waſhington*, by ſending back *Munroe*. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that *Madiſon* was named to this miſſion; it almoſt diſarmed the government of all reſentment. Had the news proved true, and *Madiſon* arrived, the boſineſs would have been ſettled in 24 hours. But *Adams*, to attain his object, whatever it might be, found out a third courſe, which diſcovers more invention than I ſuppoſed him to poſſeſs. He formed a commiſſion of three, to make the people of the United States believe that a negociation was offered on their part; and then filled it up with names from which there would not be the leaſt expectation of ſucceſs. The firſt was a man who had juſt been refuſed, and could not be offered again without an inſult; ſending him back, was undoubtedly intended as an inſult, and it was ſo received: The ſecond was a man whoſe effigy had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the Britiſh treaty, at leaſt it was ſo reported and believed here: The third was a little *make-weight* man, ſo joined with the intention that he ſhould have no influence; and yet to prove to you the ſtupidity of this government, after all that had paſſed I am able to aſſure you, from the beſt authority, that if *Barry* had been ſent alone, and not ſhackled with the other two, the Directory would have negociated with him without any difficulty; at preſent the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral veſſels will fall into the hands of the French.

I ſhould hardly gain credit with you, were I to ſtate on how ſmall a pivot the fate of nations turn in Paris at this moment.

The ſpeech of *John Adams*, at the opening of Congreſs in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had ſent his commiſſioners, he would at leaſt avoid the uſe of inſulting language againſt the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world that altho' he ſhould ſucceed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at end; that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and it would be neceſſary to be perpetually armed againſt them, tho' you were at peace. We wondered that the anſwer of both houſes, had not been an order to ſend him to a mad houſe. Inſtead of this, the ſenate have echoed the ſpeech with more ſervility than ever George the third experienced from either houſe of parliament.—Read over the paragraph that ſpeaks of France his bringing in of the word Europe, under pretence of generalizing it, is ſo full of a cover for his attack on this nation, that it only adds to the abuſe, by attempting to impoſe on the underſtanding; he certainly could not mean the Engliſh, for he brags in the next paragraph how well they keep their treaty. He could certainly mean nobody but the French, for no other nation, have overturned religion. Had this ſpeech borne a friendly aſpect, or had the paragraph in queſtion been ſimilar to the one inſerted in the ſpeech of Governor *Miffin*, on the ſame ſubject, it would have facilitated the negociation, and probably ſaved millions to the United States.

In enumerating the cauſes which have brot the two republics to the brink of war, ſeveral memorable ſpeeches, in your houſe of repreſentatives, muſt not be forgotten. One of your orators call the French government—a *five headed monſter*—another ſays, *Barras* when he pronounced his farewell ſpeech to Munroe, muſt have been drunk or mad.—Theſe gentlemen forget that *Barras* reads their ſpeeches; and that the *five headed monſter*, when it ſhall have devoured the fry of Europe, may poſſibly ſhark them in their turn.

Another ſubject of complaint, and that not the leaſt, is the ſcurrility of many of your newſpapers, againſt the republic; among the moſt abuſive is the Gazette of the U. States, which is conſidered here as an official paper, printed under the eye and patronage of the government. The office of foreign affairs receives theſe papers regularly; and you cannot ſuppoſe that any of theſe inſults paſs unnoticed.—It is remarked here, and with great truth, that there is more dirty calumny againſt the French in America, than in the London papers.

But it is in vain to amuſe ourſelves in deſcribing the nature of the diſeaſe, unleſs there be a remedy within our reach. In my opinion there is one, but I have ſcarcely any hope that you wiſe men will ſtumble upon it. Acknowledge your error in ſending *Pinckney* and *Marſhall* to this country—recall them, and perhaps *Gerry* with them—name and ſend *Madiſon* or *Munroe* to take their place—and let the Preſident, in his meſſage to the Senate accompanying the nomination, utter ſentiments full of friendſhip to the French nation, government, and cauſe—let him acknowledge that the principles of liberty are equally dear to the two countries—and deprecate the idea of gratifying the tyrants of the world, by exhibiting the two great Republics, whoſe exiſtence they ſtrove in vain to prevent, now tearing out each other's vitals.

I perceive that much ſtreſs is laid by your Preſident, and your other leaders, on the conduct of this Government, in refuſing to receive your Ambaſſador *Pinckney*. I wiſh theſe gentlemen could, ſomehow or other, be made acquainted with the following hiſtory. I hope you will not ſuppoſe, by inſerting it here, my intention is to juſtify the French Government: No, my object will be truly to ſerve my country, and to vindicate the honor of all the ardent ſpirits among you, if they ſhould neglect this opportunity of going to war for the three broken wheels of Gen. *Pinckney's* carriage.

In the year 1796, the Swediſh Ambaſſador here, the Baron de *Stahl*, obtained leave of abſence, and preſented his ſecretary as Chargé de Affaires, who had the King's commiſſion for that purpoſe. This man was refuſed, on which de *Stahl* preſented a note to the miniſter of foreign relations, deſiring him to aſſign the reaſons, that the King might know in what he had offended the Republic, ſince he had been the firſt in Europe to acknowledge it, and the moſt ardent to deſerve its friendſhip. The anſwer to this note, was an order to the new charge de affaires to quit the republic, and a recal of the French ambaſſador from Stockholm. As ſoon as couriers could paſs to Sweden and back, the matter was accommodated, by the King's renewing the Baron de *Stahl*, who was agreeable to the French.

About the ſame time, the ambaſſador of Tuſcany, while in peaceable exerciſe of his functions, was ordered by the government to quit Paris in 24 hours, and the Republic in 8 days, without any reaſon aſſigned. He obeyed, and the Grand Duke very complaiſantly ſent another.

The ambaſſadors of Portugal and Rome, who were in full credence a few weeks ago, are now in priſon in Paris. It is true, that this was in conſequence of a rupture between this government and each of their's. But the fate of agents in ſuch caſes, uſed to be, to be ſent away, and not to be impriſoned.

The King of Spain lately ſent a new ambaſſador here, in great pomp, who is refuſed, and ordered to quit the country, without reaſons publicly aſſigned.

You will remark, that in this light, the Spaniſh and Swediſh are caſes in point, for your *Pinckney*. But their poor Kings had not learned the etiquette of *John Adams*, to name and ſend back the ſame man, who had been refuſed. Kings, at this day, have no notion of a rupture with France.

Another event has lately happened to the Baron de *Stahl*, which makes the Swediſh caſe, taken altogether, different from the American.—(God grant that the Americans may never come to it, as long as you have loving couples to ſend on theſe miſſions.) The wife of the Baron *Stahl* is juſt ſent out of the Republic, on a ſuſpicion of conſpiracy; while the huſband occupies his poſt. What would the Columbian blood ſay to this? Let me hear none of you wicked bachelors remark, that this order was ſolicited by the huſband; no ſuch reaſon is aſſigned. Indeed, had the Baron obtained the order, he ought to have obtained leave to clamour againſt it afterwards; decency ſeemed to require it, and yet he has not done it. Had it been an American Ambaſſador, and had that American been me, I ſhould have tried hard to get my caſe inſerted in a ſpeech of *John Adams*, or a letter of *Timothy Pickering*. I repeat to you, that I am not undertaking the hopeleſs, and uſeleſs taſk, of vindicating all the meaſures, that the violent convulſions of the revolution have induced this people to adopt. But when Mr. *Adams* ſhall hear of the ſending away of his Ambaſſador, I would adviſe him, and all thoſe who are concerned in his wounded honor, to climb that commodity with the Kings, Princes, and States above mentioned; and to try to bear their part with a patience becoming a government which has merited this ſort of chaſtiſement, more than all their fellow ſufferers put together.

Your three commiſſioners will doubtleſs ſeize this occaſion, by Mr. *Lee*, to forward their deſpatches. Theſe will probably be of a nature to induce the Preſident to take ſome deciſive ſtep; and I am in trembling expectation of ſeeing him give another deſperate leap into the regions of madneſs. Without knowing preciſely the face that the Commiſſioners will put to the buſineſs, I will venture to aſſume, that their *anſwer propre* will contribute more than its due ſhare to the colouring. A manly and independent ſtile of acting and writing, appears not to belong to their characters.

Were I to write their letters to the Executive, it ſhould be in language like this:—"The French have many reaſons for being "diſguſted with the American government, "theſe reaſons are exaggerated by their jea-"louſy and other ſtrong paſſions inſeparable "from the revolution. This is an unfavour-"able moment, and we are improper perſons "to attempt to explain away the imaginary "wrongs, on which a great part of their reſ-"entment is founded. We adviſe you im-"mediately to recall us three, and at the ſame "time to replace us with one or more per-"ſons, whoſe characters are well known and "approved by the French, ſuch as *Madiſon* or "*Munroe*. If you wiſh to terminate theſe diſ-"putes by negociation, you muſt be prepared "for conſiderable ſacrifice; ſuch as a loan of "money ſimilar to what this nation made to "you laſt war, ſuch a modification of the "Britiſh treaty, or at leaſt a new treaty with "France giving her more advantages than "that treaty gives to England. It is poſ-"ſible that on conditions of this kind, you "may obtain ſome indemnification for the "ſpoliations on your commerce; ſomewhat in "the manner provided for with the Engliſh in "Mr. Jay's treaty.

"It is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to obſerve, "that your commiſſion conſidering the diſtance "between the two countries, muſt not be "ſtraightend in its powers; as in this affair "ſo much depends on the *manner*. The Pre-"ſident will excuſe us if we inſiſt on the ne-"ceſſity of his uſing the utmoſt precaution in "his public ſpeeches relative to this country, "and of the revolution, the magnanimity of "the nation, the ſacrifices they have made in "the general cauſe of liberty; the French are "extremely ſenſible on this ſubject." ‡

I do not know that a letter of this kind would produce any effect with you, but I beg you to remember the warning I now give you, that if your Executive is inacceſſible to ſentiments like theſe, you are very ſoon at war with the conquerors of Europe.

So much depends on the meaſures to be taken in conſequence of the deſpatches which I ſuppoſe will accompany this letter, that I could not reſt eaſy without communicating my ſentiments to ſome one who would be likely to make a good uſe of them. I was going to addreſs them to *Jefferſon*, or to ——, but I thought they would be the ſafeſt and beſt in the hands of my oldeſt and beſt friend.

You will naturally conclude, that ſome credit is due to my opinions, when you reflect that they have been formed on a cloſe obſervation of every ſtage of the revolution, and an intimate relation with every ſet of leaders.—The preſent Directory are but the ſucceſſors and ſub-ſucceſſors of my fellow labourers in the days of my activity; for the political generation have paſſed away with ſuch rapidity, that in every thing, but wiſdom, I am one of the worſt or beſt of the preſent race.

From the manner in which your preſent commiſſion was compoſed, there is very little doubt in my mind, and there certainly is none in the minds of the Directory, that the embaſſy was really intended for *Lewis* XVIIIth. Your Executive did not foreſee the 18th Fructidor. When in God's name, are we to expect any juſt ideas from America, relative to France? Look for a Republic in England, but do not, I beſeech you, look for a Monarchy in France!

18 *March*. Since writing this letter, I reflect you may be gone to *Georgia* before it arrives; anxious to give it a chance of doing ſome good, I ſend a copy of the moſt ſubſtantial parts of it ——

† *We truſt our Executive will* try *to get along without the great* Mr. BARLOW's *excuſe.*

‡ *We had the unbroken ſpirit of* Independent Americans, *and dared to act in conformity to it, the* "Diplomatic ſkill" *of France notwithſtanding.*

‡ *And if they had ſuffered you to write in that ſtyle or had written ſo themſelves they would have deſerved and received the execrations of every* honeſt *American.*

CHARLESTON, October 19.

It is with pleaſure we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the re election of the Hon. John Rutledge, jun. and the Hon. R. G. Harper, Eſquires, as repreſentatives to the next Congreſs. It is a happy proof of the attachment of Carolinians to the principles and conduct of Federaliſts and friends of their country.

The frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Nicholſon of 44 guns; ſloop of war Baltimore, Capt. Phillips, of 23 guns, and cutter brig Virginia, Carr, Bright, of 16 guns, were off the bar laſt evening. We are happy to announce from authority the perfect health of the Officers and crews of all theſe veſſels.

MORE OF THE CONVOY.

The armed ſhips Lucy, Ruby, and Ann and Suſan, which arrived yeſterday were of the fleet which ſailed from the Cove of Cork the 8th September; they parted with the convoy the 18th inſt. leaving 8 veſſels for this port with it. They bring no later news than before received, by the ſhips Britons and Atlantic.

Four of the ſhips which arrived yeſterday, and the day before, carry in all 52 guns; ſuch things will in time, convince French pirates that Americans are both willing and able to protect their commerce.

There are now 25 American veſſels (including two gallies and three gunboats) in our harbor, carrying from 6 to 18 guns.

Greenville County, South Carolinia, September 27, 1798.

The people of this county met at their Court houſe on Saturday laſt inſtant (they having notified antecedent to this) and raiſed a Liberty Pole in honor of their country, with the following inſcription;

"LIBERTY.

"*May the Whigs of 1798 be as firm as thoſe of 1776.*

"Traveller, ſtop and take a leſſon; the people of Greenville, in raiſing this Pole, have two things in view; firſt, the honor of their general government; ſecond in honor of General Waſhington, who has come forward once more to ſave his country."

In the afternoon of the ſame day, a ball was opened in their Court houſe, by a ſelect company, choſen for the occaſion, when the ladies ſhone with a brilliancy, perhaps equal to the atlantic part of the ſtate; and nothing happening to interrupt their innocent mirth the whole ended in harmony and great good humour.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

It is with infinite ſatisfaction, we inform our Readers, that yeſterday the Federal intereſt of New-Jerſey obtained a complete triumph over the anti-federal junto.

Notwithſtanding the attempts which were made by the latter to ouſt Governor Howell, he was re elected Governor by an almoſt unanimous vote—there being only one in the oppoſition.

JONATHAN DAYTON was elected Senator, of the United States in the place of Mr. Stockton, who declined being conſidered a Candidate. His oppoſition was Dr. Elmer, a Federaliſt alſo.

—

The French Government has revived the deteſtable laws reſpecting Gaming and Fighting—which were the moſt horrid which exiſted with the King. No Citizen now can kill a bird or catch a fiſh without purchaſing a ſpecial licence!!

November 5

The United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, arrived at New Caſtle on Friday, from a cruiſe. The commodore, who paſſed through town on Saturday morning, informs us, that he experienced a moſt violent gale of wind on the 22d ult. in lat. 34. long. 72. The Frigate, we are happy to add, received no injury.

The Cuſtom Houſe is removed from Cheſter to this City, and is again opened at the uſual place.

November 7.

General Waſhington is expected to viſit this City, about the 1ſt of next month.

The City Tavern (Mr. Richardett's) was opened yeſterday.

Only TEN perſons have died in the laſt 24 hours ending yeſterday at noon, in this city.—It is ſuppoſed not more than three of theſe of the Fever.

Horrid.

On Sunday laſt, a pregnant woman, whoſe name, (from papers found on her) was Patty Adams, was found on the Wilmington road, with her throat cut!!! This horrid act is ſuppoſed to have been perpetrated by her ſeducer.

—

Accounts from Knoxville informs us, that on the 2d ult. a treaty was concluded between

the United States and Cherokee Indians, by which the latter ceded to the former, lands computed to be from 6 to 800,000 acres, and including all the settlers some time ago dispossessed, except one.

NEWPORT, November 13.

The CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, will meet at Providence on Thursday the 13th Instant.

The Hon. Jonathan Brace, is elected to supply the Vacancy of the Connecticut Federal Representation, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Coit.

The Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewall, Bailey Bartlett, William Shephard, John Read, and Joseph B Varnum, are re elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Massachusetts.

Those Inhabitants of Philadelphia residing in Tents on the Banks of the Schuylkill, broke up their Encampment on Thursday last, and marched in Procession into the City, to the Number of near 1500.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Oct. 20, 1798.

"Major Pinckney has been unanimously re-elected to Congress, by the Suffrages of this City, and Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Harper have obtained their Elections most handsomely.—Of Four Hundred and Fifty Votes which were given in Beaufort, Mr. Rutledge had all except Fourteen, and he had a Majority in each of the Counties in Orangeburgh except Saxegotha, where Major Pierce Butler had a Majority of 204 In Camden the Exertions of the Jacobins, and their Misrepresentations of the Sedition Bill, have secured the Election of Gen. Sumpter. The Result of the Election in Pinckney District, has not yet come to Hand. In the united Districts of Cheraw and Georgetown, Mr. Benton was opposed by General Thomas and Mr. Huger, both of them of very federal Politics, and highly respectable Characters; and if he is re elected, it will be the Consequence of the Federalists being divided, for both these Districts are strongly attached to their own Government, and highly sensible to the Insults and Injuries she has received from France.—Our last Accounts from Cheraw say, General Thomas had *Two* more Votes in that District, than Mr. Benton, and we think it *probable* that he or Mr. Huger will be elected. Mr. Hunter declines being re-elected to the Senate, and Mr. Charles Pinckney is the only Person who has been nominated as a Candidate:—There is no Probability of his being elected; I cannot say who will—but we are so aware of the Necessity of having a Senator of Talents, and Firmness of Character, in this Crisis of our Affairs, and every Part of our State (except Camden District) is so perfectly Federal, that you may rely upon our choosing a Gentleman who will do Honor to his Seat. The President's Birth Day was Yesterday celebrated very zealously by all Ranks of our Citizens.—Our Three Regiments paraded at an early Hour; and the Forts, Col. Rutledge's Artillery, and all the armed Vessels in the Harbour fired federal Salutes. A Number of very respectable Associations dined together, and the greatest Marks of Respect and Affection were manifested for the President of the United States."

Extract from the Answer of Gen. PINCKNEY *to the Address of the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Trenton, on the 31st Ult.*

"You remark with Propriety, that the Government of the United States, in the Instructions which it gave to its Envoys, was in an eminent Degree mindful of what was due to the pacific Habits of our Citizens. It did not rest the Ultimatum of a Treaty on a Compliance with the strictest Rules of Justice. The Envoys of the United States have proved, by the Forbearance of their Conduct, how much they were impressed with the Views of their Government. They received with Humility and Patience, the Insults which were offered, thro' their Persons, to the People whom they were deputed to represent; but Humility and Patience claim no Merit in the Eyes of the Nation to whom they were despatched. Force and Hostility are the only Titles which it is accustomed to respect, and the only Titles by which we must presume to preserve our Safety and our Honour.—*If we would have Peace with France, it must be obtained, not by negociation, but by the sword.* We must convince her, that we are united and determined at every hazard to maintain our Independence—To produce this Conviction, Declarations and Words will not be sufficient, we must prove it by Action.

"At this important Crisis, it is incumbent on us plainly to declare our Sentiments. For my own Part I believe that the French Directory are no sincere in their pacific Declarations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Gerry. I have never deceived my Countrymen, and I never will. If you would secure the Independence of America, free from the Ambition and Intrigues of France, I am convinced we must fight for its Preservation.—Universal Dominion is no less, at present, the invariable Object of the French Government, than it was the System by which were directed the Councils of Lewis XIVth. It will depend alone on ourselves that we should be exempted from the Lot of States, who have been and shall be the Victims to her nefarious Ambition.

"Should the Spirit which I now behold round me in my Fellow Citizens still continue to animate their Councils and their actions, I shall need no other Proof that America is not doomed to fall beneath the Attacks of her aspiring Foe.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

"The eastern and southern Parts of our Country are fruitful in Disease. The Cries of the sick, and the Groans of the dying, have been heard throughout the Union. We have seen at the same Time, Portsmouth, Boston, NEWPORT, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Alexandria, assisted by Pestilence, and writhing under the Lash of Affliction; and if a Conjecture were to be hazarded, upon the probable Number of Deaths in these Places collectively, Ten Thousand I believe would not be far from Truth."

[The above *truly wonderful Story* is extracted from the (Phila.) *True American* of November 5th—— We do not wish to charge the Author of this Paragraph with Falsehood, or Malignity—but we wish to know by what Information he is authorized to Class the Town of *Newport* among those which have been afflicted with the Yellow-Fever?—We wish also to know, how many Thousands of this "Ten Thousand," have died of the Fever in *Newport?*—A similar Fabrication, respecting this Town, appeared some Time since in a *New York* Paper, and was re-printed with great Avidity in the *Philadelphia* Papers.—The Citizens of Newport have read with Astonishment, these various and repeated Tales, about the Existence of a contagious Disorder, in this Town.—The Circulation of the Papers in which these Reports were contradicted is so confined, that they have rather gained than lost Ground.—In the mean Time this Town is materially injured in its Interest and Reputation; and the Consequence will probably be, a Diminution of the Concourse of Strangers, in the Summer Season, if the Calumny is not seasonably refuted.—At present, we shall content ourselves with declaring, that NO MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS FEVER HAS DURING THE PAST OR ANY PRECEDING SEASON, PREVAILED IN THIS TOWN, IN THE SMALLEST DEGREE, OR IN A SINGLE CASE!—That the five Persons who died here, of the Fever, all took it in New York, and were taken Sick before their Arrival, or immediately after; and excepting *One* or *Two*, were never admitted within the Town.—It is expected, that this Vindication will be republished, by the Editor of the *True American*, and such other Editors as may have given Currency to the above Report.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Nov 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig George, Rawney,	Turks Island
Sloop Speedwell, Thompson,	New Providence
—— Patty, Hart,	Havanna
—— George, Brown,	New York
—— Betsy, Read,	George Town
—— Concord, Cahoone;	New York
Schooner Hope, Davis;	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Gifford,	New Haven
—— Fame Dennis,	New York
—— America, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Sally, Hall,	Ditto
—— Polly, Gifford,	Ditto
—— Lydia, Fry,	Richmond
Schooner Commerce, Hammond,	Philadelphia
—— Polly Briggs,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Tayer,	Havanna
Sloop Friendship, Bliss,	New-York

SIMON DAVIS

Has just received and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

For CHARLESTON
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO sail by the 22d Instant, the Packet Sloop Two SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reasonable Terms.——The most punctual Attention will be paid those who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Instruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Island *and* Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at their Session holden on the last *Monday* in *October* last, passed the following Act, to wit:

"Whereas it is the Duty of Mankind solemnly and publicly to worship and adore Almighty God, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge his parental Superintendance and to render Thanks for his manifold and undeserved Favours and Blessings.

"*Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the People of this State, to observe THURSDAY the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a Day of Public Prayer, Supplication and Thanksgiving: That it be further recommended to them, on that Day, devoutly to assemble themselves together, at their usual Places of public Worship, there to offer up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, their humble and hearty Thanks, that he has been pleased, while the afflicted Nations of Europe are groaning under the Scourges of unrelenting War, Cruelty, Licentiousness, and Desolation, to except the United States from Calamities which threaten to be universal, to protect their Shores from Invasion, to strengthen their Government against the insidious Wiles of secret Intrigues, and the rude Assaults of undisguised Enmity: That he has cemented the Bonds of their Union and Safety, by inspiring them with an affectionate Confidence in their Government, and a determined Spirit of Opposition to foreign Influence and Domination: That he has taught them to set a just Value on the Blessings of Religion and Government, by the terrible Examples which the present Age affords them, and has preserved their civil and religious Liberties from Violation; and particularly, while they lament the Sufferings of our distressed Brethren, and pray for their Relief and Security, to join in devout Praises and Thanksgivings, that he has averted from this State the devouring Pestilence which hath wasted in Secret and at Noon-Day, the fairest Cities of the United States.

"And further, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge the manifold Dispensations of Divine Providence for our national Transgressions, in permitting malignant and infectious Diseases so often to afflict our Country; to pray that he would stay the Ravages of this Desolation, and restore Health to our distressed Cities; That he would be graciously pleased to turn the Hearts of our Enemies, or to defeat the hostile Designs they may have formed against us; to give Peace to the European World, bleeding under the Wounds of Ambition and misdirected Zeal, and to avert from us their Rage and Rancour; to stop the further Progress of Vice, Infidelity and Anarchy, and to establish free and just Governments, and true Religion; to incline our Hearts to Charity, Piety and Virtue; to forgive us our Sins; and at last to receive us to the blissful Immortality of the Just, through the Merits and Intercession of the Saviour."

"*And be it further Enacted*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain, on said Day, from all servile Labor and unbecoming Recreations; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, pursuant to the above recited Act, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said State, at Providence, *this fifth Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
SAMUEL ELDRY, *Secretary*

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nathawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quicksett's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Elisha Allen, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the said Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased, the said Town Council of said Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Elisha Barker, Esq; a Commissioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased; and also allowed Six Months, from said Date last mentioned, to receive and examine said Claims: Therefore all Persons having any Claims against said Josias Bliss, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in said Middletown, within said Term, or otherwise their Claims will be excluded.

ELISHA BARKER,
ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12th, 1798.

*** *The Sale of the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, on the Point, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased (as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper) is postponed to the 24th Instant, at 10 o'Clock*, A. M.

the United States and Cherokee Indians, by which the latter ceded to the former, lands computed to be from 6 to 800,000 acres, and including all the settlers some time ago dispossessed, except one.

NEWPORT, November 13.

The CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, will meet at Providence on Thursday the 13th Instant.

The Hon. Jonathan Brace, is elected to supply the Vacancy of the Connecticut Federal Representation, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Coit.

The Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewall, Bailey Bartlett, William Shephard, John Read, and Joseph B Varnum, are re elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Massachusetts.

Those Inhabitants of Philadelphia residing in Tents on the Banks of the Schuylkill, broke up their Encampment on Thursday last, and marched in Procession into the City, to the Number of near 1500.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Oct. 20, 1798.

"Major Pinckney has been unanimously re-elected to Congress, by the Suffrages of this City, and Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Harper have obtained their Elections most handsomely.—Of Four Hundred and Fifty Votes which were given in Beaufort, Mr. Rutledge had all except Fourteen, and he had a Majority in each of the Counties in Orangeburgh except Saxegotha, where Major Pierce Butler had a Majority of 20. In Camden the Exertions of the Jacobins, and their Misrepresentations of the Sedition Bill, have secured the Election of Gen. Sumpter. The Result of the Election in Pinckney District, has not yet come to Hand. In the united Districts of Cheraw and Georgetown, Mr. Benson was opposed by General Thomas and Mr. Huger, both of them of very federal Politics, and highly respectable Characters; and if he is re elected, it will be the Consequence of the Federalists being divided, for both these Districts are strongly attached to their own Government, and highly sensible to the Insults and Injuries she has received from France.—Our last Accounts from Cheraw say, General Thomas had *Two* more Votes in that District, than Mr. Benson, and we think it *probable* that he or Mr. Huger will be elected. Mr. Hunter declines being re-elected to the Senate, and Mr. Charles Pinckney is the only Person who has been nominated as a Candidate!—There is no Probability of his being elected; I cannot say who will—but we are so aware of the Necessity of having a Senator of Talents, and Firmness of Character, in this Crisis of our Affairs, and every Part of our State (except Camden District) is so perfectly Federal, that you may rely upon our choosing a Gentleman who will do Honor to his Seat. The President's Birth Day was Yesterday celebrated very zealously by all Ranks of our Citizens.—Our Three Regiments paraded at an early Hour; and the Forts, Col. Rutledge's Artillery, and all the armed Vessels in the Harbour fired federal Salutes. A Number of very respectable Associations dined together, and the greatest Marks of Respect and Affection were manifested for the President of the United States."

Extract from the Answer of Gen. PINCKNEY to the Address of the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Trenton, on the 31st Ult.

"You remark with Propriety, that the Government of the United States, in the Instructions which it gave to its Envoys, was in an eminent Degree mindful of what was due to the pacific Habits of our Citizens. It did not vest the Ultimatum of a Treaty on a Compliance with the strictest Rules of Justice. The Envoys of the United States have proved, by the Forbearance of their Conduct, how much they were impressed with the Views of their Government. They received with Humility and Patience, the Insults which were offered, thro' their Persons, to the People whom they were deputed to represent; but Humility and Patience claim no Merit in the Eyes of the Nation to whom they were despatched. Force and Hostility are the only Titles which it is accustomed to respect, and the only Titles by which we must presume to preserve our Safety and our Honour—*If we would have Peace with France, it must be obtained, not by negociation, but by the sword.* We must convince her, that we are united and determined at every hazard to maintain our Independence—To produce this Conviction, Declarations and Words will not be sufficient, we must prove it by Action.

"At this important Crisis, it is incumbent on us plainly to declare our Sentiments. For my own Part I believe that the French Directory are no sincere in their pacific Declarations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Gerry. I have never deceived my Countrymen, and I never will. If you would secure the Independence of America, free from the Ambition and Intrigues of France, I am convinced we must fight for its Preservation.—Universal Dominion is no less, at present, the invariable Object of the French Government, than it was the System by which were directed the Councils of Lewis XIVth. It will depend alone on ourselves that we should be exempted from the List of States, who have been and shall be the Victims to her nefarious Ambition.

"Should the Spirit which I now behold rouzed in my Fellow Citizens still continue to animate their Councils and their actions, I shall need no other Proof that America is not doomed to fall beneath the Attacks of her aspiring Foe.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

"The eastern and southern Parts of our Country are fruitful in Disease. The Cries of the sick, and the Groans of the dying, have been heard throughout the Union. We have seen at the same Time, Portsmouth, Boston, NEWPORT, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Alexandria, afflicted by Pestilence, and writhing under the Lash of Affliction; and if a Conjecture were to be hazarded, upon the probable Number of Deaths in these Places collectively, Ten Thousand I believe would not be far from Truth."

[The above *truly wonderful Story* is extracted from the (Phila.) *True American*, of November 5th—We do not wish to charge the Author of this Paragraph with Falsehood, or Malignity—but we wish to know by what Information he is authorized to Class the Town of *Newport* among those which have been afflicted with the Yellow-Fever!—We wish also to know, how many Thousands of this "Ten Thousand," have died of the Fever in *Newport!*—A similar Fabrication, respecting this Town, appeared some Time since in a *New York* Paper, and was re-printed with great Avidity in the *Philadelphia* Papers.—The Citizens of Newport have read with Astonishment, these various and repeated Tales, about the Existence of a contagious Disorder, in this Town.—The Circulation of the Papers in which these Reports were contradicted is so confined, that they have rather gained than lost Ground.—In the mean Time this Town is materially injured in its Interest and Reputation; and the Consequence will probably be, a Diminution of the Concourse of Strangers, in the Summer Season, if the Calumny is not seasonably refuted.—At present, we shall content ourselves with declaring, that NO MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS FEVER HAS DURING THE PAST OR ANY PRECEDING SEASON, PREVAILED IN THIS TOWN, IN THE SMALLEST DEGREE, OR IN A SINGLE CASE!—That the five Persons who died here, of the Fever, all took it in New York, and were taken Sick before their Arrival, or immediately after; and excepting *One* or *Two*, were never admitted within the Town.—It is expected, that this Vindication will be republished, by the Editor of the *True American*, and such other Editors as may have given Currency to the above Report.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov 12.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig George, Rawney, Turks Island
Sloop Speedwell, Thompson, New Providence
—— Patty, Hart, Havanna
—— George, Brown, New York
—— Betsy, Read, George Town
—— Concord, Cahoone, New York
Schooner Hope, Davis, Ditto

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Lively, Gifford, New Haven
—— Fame Dennis, New York
—— America, Borden, Philadelphia
—— Sally, Hall, Ditto
—— Polly, Gifford, Ditto
—— Lydia, Fry, Richmond
Schooner Commerce, Hammond, Philadelphia
—— Polly Briggs, Ditto
Snow Mary, Tayeur, Havanna
Sloop Friendship, Bliss, New-York

SIMON DAVIS

Has just received and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

For CHARLESTON
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO sail by the 22d Instant, the Packet Sloop TWO SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reasonable Terms.——The most punctual Attention will be paid those who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Instruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

By his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire, *Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of* Rhode-Island *and* Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at their Session holden on the last *Monday* in *October* last, passed the following Act, to wit:

"Whereas it is the Duty of Mankind solemnly and publicly to worship and adore Almighty God, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge his parental Superintendance and to render Thanks for his manifold and undeserved Favours and Blessings.

"*Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the People of this State, to observe THURSDAY the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a Day of Public Prayer, Supplication and Thanksgiving: That it be further recommended to them, on that Day, devoutly to assemble themselves together, at their usual Places of public Worship, there to offer up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, their humble and hearty Thanks, that he has been pleased, while the afflicted Nations of Europe are groaning under the Scourges of unrelenting War, Cruelty, Licentiousness, and Desolation, to except the United States from Calamities which threaten to be universal, to protect their Shores from Invasion, to strengthen their Government against the insidious Wiles of secret Intrigues, and the rude Assaults of undisguised Enmity: That he has cemented the Bonds of their Union and Safety, by inspiring them with an affectionate Confidence in their Government, and a determined Spirit of Opposition to foreign Influence and Domination: That he has taught them to set a just Value on the Blessings of Religion and Government, by the terrible Examples which the present Age affords them, and has preserved their civil and religious Liberties from Violation; and particularly, while they lament the Sufferings of our distressed Brethren, and pray for their Relief and Security, to join in devout Praises and Thanksgivings, that he has averted from this State the devouring Pestilence which hath wasted in Secret and at Noon-Day, the fairest Cities of the United States.

"And further, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge the manifold Dispensations of Divine Providence for our national Transgressions, in permitting malignant and infectious Diseases so often to afflict our Country; to pray that he would stay the Ravages of this Desolation, and restore Health to our distressed Cities; That he would be graciously pleased to turn the Hearts of our Enemies, or to defeat the hostile Designs they may have formed against us; to give Peace to the European World, bleeding under the Wounds of Ambition and misdirected Zeal, and to avert from us their Rage and Rancour; to stop the further Progress of Vice, Infidelity and Anarchy, and to establish free and just Governments, and true Religion; to incline our Hearts to Charity, Piety and Virtue; to forgive us our Sins; and at last, to receive us to the blissful Immortality of the Just, through the Merits and Intercession of the Saviour."

"*And be it further Enacted*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain, on said Day, from all servile Labor and unbecoming Recreations; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, pursuant to the above recited Act, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said State, at Providence, *this fifth Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Secretary*

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, Thames street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nashawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Elisha Allen, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the said Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased, the said Town-Council of said Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Elisha Barker, Esq; a Commissioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased; and also allowed Six Months, from said Date last mentioned, to receive and examine said Claims: Therefore all Persons having any Claims against said Josias Bliss, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in said Middletown, within said Term, or otherwise their Claims will be excluded.

ELISHA BARKER,
ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12th, 1798.

*** *The Sale of the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, on the Point, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased (as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper) is postponed to the 24th Instant, at 10 o'Clock*, A. M.

I shall say very little on the miſſion of *Monroe*, becauſe I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own ſtory in print. I will only ſay, that in the midſt of all the difficulties created by the madneſs of his predeceſſor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate concluſion and ratification of the Engliſh treaty, he conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to form by his ſingle character a counterpoiſe to all the weight of reſentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do ſo to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent. What muſt then have been the aſtoniſhment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court at London to ſee him recalled in the moſt abrupt and cenſorious manner.

For the perſonal qualities of General *Pinckney* becauſe they had little or nothing to do with his being refuſed here, as the ſucceſſor of *Monroe*, I will excuſe him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuſe your Executive for printing them † Being rejected as ambaſſador, he went to ſpend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it coſt him, to make theſe journies through this frightful republican territory —Notwithſtanding all theſe evils, both real and imaginary, there ſtill remained one more—to the patience of this *very impatient* government, they knew that *Waſhington* was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the cloſe of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he ſhould be out of office, the American people would come to their ſenſes, or, at leaſt, they ſaw that the character of the new Preſident would be a criterion by which the decided friendſhip or enmity of the United States to France would be clearly ſeen. The candidates were *Adams* and *Jefferſon*; the one a reputed Royaliſt, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cauſe of liberty in all countries. The ſentiments of theſe two men were known here; thoſe of the people were not yet known, becauſe it was ſuppoſed that the general idolatry for *Waſhington* had prevented them from being freely uttered; theſe were the reaſons why the Directory determined to take no decided ſtep in conſequence of *Munroe's* recal, until the public voice ſhould make between theſe two candidates. *This accounts for the intereſt which the French ſeemed to take in the event of that election. Their* WISHING *you to elect* JEFFERSON, *proves that they did not want to quarrel with you and that they ſtill hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty.* The government here waited the event. This was an awful pauſe in the American affairs in Europe, and it is aſtoniſhing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the meaſure which the moſt moderate ſhare of common ſenſe, and the moſt palpable ſelf-intereſt pointed out‡

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war; but it was ſo far ſhort of it, as to leave room on your ſide to come forward with an additional project of negociation, if you wiſhed to avoid that calamity.

The enmity of the old Preſident towards France was now conſidered as nationaliſed in America, and the government here was determined to ſqueeze you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſts.

This uncomplying diſpoſition of the Directory induced Mr. *Adams* to call an extraordinary meeting of Congreſs, and conſequently to make a ſpeech.

To a man who had the leaſt pretenſions to prudence, there was but two courſes to be taken; one was to declare war, if he wiſhed to ruin his country; the other was, if he wiſhed to ſave it, to offer to negociate, by ſending ſome man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or at leaſt, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back, who had juſt been driven out of Paris. The true policy would have been to retrieve the miſtake of *Waſhington*, by ſending back *Munroe*. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that *Madiſon* was named to this miſſion; it almoſt diſarmed the government of all reſentment. Had the news proved true, and *Madiſon* arrived, the buſineſs would have been ſettled in 24 hours. But *Adams*, to ſatisfy his object, whatever it might be, found out a third courſe, which diſcovers more invention than I ſuppoſed him to poſſeſs. He formed a commiſſion of three, to make the people of the United States believe that a negociation was offered on their part; and then filled it up with names from which there would not be the leaſt expectation of ſucceſs. The firſt was a man who had juſt been refuſed, and could not be offered again without an inſult; ſending him back, was undoubtedly intended as an inſult, and it was ſo received: The ſecond was a man whoſe effigy had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the Britiſh treaty, at leaſt it was ſo reported and believed here: The third was a little *make-weight* man, ſo joined with the intention that we ſhould have no influence; and yet to prove to you the ſincerity of this government, after all that had paſſed I am able to aſſure you, from the beſt authority, that if *Gerry* had been ſent alone, and not ſhackled with the other two, the Directory would have negociated with him without any difficulty; at preſent the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral veſſels will fall into the hands of the French.

I ſhould hardly gain credit with you, were I to ſtate on how ſmall a pivot the fate of nations turn in Paris at this moment.

The ſpeech of *John Adams*, at the opening of Congreſs in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had ſent his commiſſioners, he would at leaſt avoid the uſe of inſulting language againſt the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world that altho' he ſhould ſucceed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at end; that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and i would be neceſſary to be perpetually armed againſt them, tho' you were at peace. We wondered that the anſwer of both houſes, had not been an order to ſend him to a mad houſe. Inſtead of this, the ſenate have echoed the ſpeech with more ſeverity than ever George the third experienced from either houſe of parliament.—Read over the paragraph that ſpeaks of France his bringing in of the word Europe, under pretence of generalizing it, is ſo flimſy a cover for his attack on this nation, that it only adds to the abuſe, by attempting to impoſe on the underſtanding; he certainly could not mean the Engliſh, for he brags in the next paragraph how well they keep their treaty. He could certainly mean nobody but the French, for no other nation, have overturned religion. Had this ſpeech borne a friendly aſpect, or had the paragraph in queſtion been ſimilar to the one inſerted in the ſpeech of Governor *Mifflin*, on the ſame ſubject, it would have facilitated the negociation, and probably ſaved millions to the United States.

In enumerating the cauſes which have brot the two republics to the brink of war, ſeveral memorable ſpeeches, in your houſe of repreſentatives, muſt not be forgotten. One of your orators call the French government—a *five headed monſter*—another ſays, *Barras* when he pronounced his farewell ſpeech to Munroe, muſt have been drunk or mad.—Theſe gentlemen forget that *Barras* reads their ſpeeches; and that the *five headed monſter*, when it ſhall have devoured the fry of Europe, may poſſibly ſhark them in their turn.

Another ſubject of complaint, and that not the leaſt, is the ſcurrility of many of your newſpapers, againſt the republic; among the moſt abuſive is the Gazette of the U. States, which is conſidered here as an official paper, printed under the eye and patronage of the government. The office of foreign affairs receives theſe papers regularly; and you cannot ſuppoſe that any of theſe inſults paſs unnoticed.—It is remarked here, and with great truth, that there is more dirty calumny againſt the French in America, than in the London papers.

But it is in vain to amuſe ourſelves in deſcribing the nature of the diſeaſe, unleſs there be a remedy within our reach. In my opinion there is one, but I have ſcarcely any hope that you wiſe men will ſtumble upon it. Acknowledge your error in ſending *Pinckney* and *Marſhall* to this country—recall them, and perhaps *Gerry* with them—come and land *Madiſon* or *Munroe* to take their place—and let the Preſident, in his meſſage to the Senate accompanying the nomination, utter ſentiments full of friendſhip to the French nation, government, and cauſe—let him acknowledge that the principles of liberty are equally dear to the two countries—and deprecate the idea of gratifying the tyrants of the world, by exhibiting the two great Republics, whoſe exiſtence they ſtrove in vain to prevent, now tearing out each other's vitals.

I perceive that much ſtreſs is laid by your Preſident, and your other leaders, on the conduct of this Government, in refuſing to receive your Ambaſſador *Pinckney*. I wiſh theſe gentlemen could, ſomehow or other, be made acquainted with the following hiſtory. I hope you will not ſuppoſe, by inſerting it here, my intention is to juſtify the French Government: No, my object will be truly to ſerve my country, and to vindicate the honor of all the ardent ſpirits among you, if they ſhould neglect this opportunity of going to war for the three broken wheels of Gen. *Pinckney's* carriage.

In the year 1796. the Swediſh Ambaſſador here, the Baron de *Stahl*, obtained leave of abſence, and preſented his ſecretary as Charge de Affaires, who had the King's commiſſion for that purpoſe. This man was refuſed, on which de *Stahl* preſented a note to the miniſter of foreign relations, deſiring him to aſſign the reaſons, that the King might know in what he had offended the Republic, ſince he had been the firſt in Europe to acknowledge it, and the moſt ardent to deſerve its friendſhip. The anſwer to this note, was an order to the new charge de affaires to quit the republic, and a recal of the French ambaſſador from Stockholm. As ſoon as couriers could paſs to Sweden and back, the matter was accommodated, by the King's renewing the Baron de *Stahl*, who was agreeable to the French.

About the ſame time, the ambaſſador of Tuſcany, while in peaceable exerciſe of his functions, was ordered by the government to quit Paris in 24 hours, and the Republic in 8 days, without any reaſon aſſigned. He obeyed, and the Grand Duke very complaiſantly ſent another.

The ambaſſadors of Portugal and Rome, who were in full credence a few weeks ago, are now in priſon in Paris. It is true, that this was in conſequence of a rupture between this government and each of their's. But the fate of agents in ſuch caſes, uſed to be, to be ſent away, and not to be impriſoned.

The King of Spain lately ſent a new ambaſſador here, in great pomp, who is refuſed, and ordered to quit the country, without reaſons publicly aſſigned.

You will remark, that in this light, the Spaniſh and Swediſh are caſes in point, for your *Pinckney*. But their poor Kings had not learned the etiquette of *John Adams*, to name and ſend back the ſame man, who had been refuſed. Kings, at this day, have no notion of a rupture with France.

Another event has lately happened to the Baron de *Stahl*, which makes the Swediſh caſe, taken altogether, different from the American.—(God grant that the Americans may never come to it, as long as you have loving couples to ſend on theſe miſſions). The wife of the Baron *Stahl* is juſt ſent out of the Republic, on a ſuſpicion of conſpiracy; while the huſband occupies his poſt. What would the Columbian blood ſay to this? Let me hear none of you wicked bachelors remark, that this order was ſolicited by the huſband; no ſuch reaſon is aſſigned. Indeed, had the Baron obtained the order, he ought to have obtained leave to clamour againſt it afterwards; decency ſeemed to require it, and yet he has not done it. Had it been an American Ambaſſador, and had that American been me, I ſhould have tried hard to get my caſe inſerted in a ſpeech of *John Adams*, or a letter of *Timothy Pickering*. I repeat to you, that I am not undertaking the hopeleſs, and uſeleſs taſk, of vindicating all the meaſures, that the violent convulſions of the revolution have induced this people to adopt. But when Mr. *Adams* ſhall hear of the ſending away of his Ambaſſador, I would adviſe him, and all thoſe who are concerned in his wounded honor, to climb that commodity with the Kings, Princes, and States above mentioned; and to try to bear their part with a patience becoming a government which has merited this ſort of chaſtiſement, more than all their fellow ſufferers put together.

Your three commiſſioners will doubtleſs ſeize this occaſion, by Mr. *Lee*, to forward their deſpatches. Theſe will probably be of a nature to induce the Preſident to take ſome deciſive ſtep; and I am in trembling expectation of ſeeing him give another deſperate leap into the regions of madneſs. Without knowing preciſely the face that the Commiſſioners will put to the buſineſs, I will venture to aſſure him, that their *anſwer propre* will contribute more than its due ſhare to the colouring. A manly and independant ſtile of acting and writing, appears not to belong to their characters.

Were I to write their letters to the Executive, it ſhould be in language like this:—"The French have many reaſons for being offended with the American government, "theſe reaſons are exaggerated by their jealouſy and other ſtrong paſſions inſeparable "from the revolution. This is an unfavorable moment, and we are improper perſons "to attempt to explain away the imaginary wrongs, on which a great part of their reſentment is founded. We adviſe you immediately to recall us three, and at the ſame time to replace us with one or more perſons, whoſe characters are well known and approved by the French, ſuch as *Madiſon* or *Munroe*. If you wiſh to terminate theſe diſputes by negociation, you muſt be prepared for conſiderable ſacrifice; ſuch as a loan of money ſimilar to what this nation made to you laſt war, ſuch a modification of the Britiſh treaty, or at leaſt a new treaty with France giving her *more* advantages than "that treaty gives to England. It is poſſible that on conditions of this kind, you "may obtain ſome indemnification for the "ſpoliations on your commerce; ſomewhat in "the manner provided for with the Engliſh in "Mr. Jay's treaty.

"It is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to obſerve, "that your commiſſion conſidering the diſtance "between the two countries, muſt not be "ſtraightend in its powers; as in this affair "ſo much depends on the *manner*. The Preſident will excuſe us if we inſiſt on the neceſſity of his uſing the utmoſt precaution in "his public ſpeeches relative to this country, "and of the revolution, the magnanimity of "the nation, the ſacrifices they have made in "the general cauſe of liberty; the French are "extremely ſenſible on this ſubject." ‡

I do not know that a letter of this kind would produce any effect with you, but I beg you to remember the warning I now give you, that if your Executive is inacceſſible to ſentiments like theſe, you are very ſoon at war with the conquerors of Europe.

So much depends on the meaſures to be taken in conſequence of the deſpatches which I ſuppoſe will accompany this letter, that I could not reſt eaſy without communicating my ſentiments to ſome one who would be likely to make a good uſe of them. I was going to addreſs them to *Jefferſon*, or to ——, but I thought they would be the ſafeſt and beſt in the hands of my eldeſt and beſt friend.

You will naturally conclude, that ſome credit is due to my opinions, when you reflect that they have been formed on a cloſe obſervation of every ſtage of the revolution, and an intimate relation with every ſet of leaders.—The preſent Directory are but the ſucceſſors and ſub-ſucceſſors of my fellow labourers in the days of my activity; for the political generation have paſſed away with ſuch rapidity, that in every thing, but wiſdom, I am one of the worſt or beſt of the preſent race.

From the manner in which your preſent commiſſion was compoſed, there is very little doubt in my mind, and there certainly is none in the minds of the Directory, that the embaſſy was really intended for *Lewis* XVIIIth. Your Executive did not foreſee the 18th Fructidor. When in God's name, are we to expect any juſt ideas from America, relative to France? Look for a Republic in England, but do not, I beſeech you, look for a Monarchy in France!

15 *March*. Since writing this letter, I reflect you may be gone to *Georgia* before it arrives; anxious to give it a chance of doing ſome good, I ſend a copy of the moſt ſubſtantial parts of it ——

† *We truſt our Executive will try to get along without the great* Mr. BARLOW's *excuſe.*

‡ *We had the unbroken ſpirit of* Independent America, *and dared to act in conformity to it, the "Diplomatic ſkill" of France notwithſtanding.*

‡ *And if they had ſuffered you to write in that ſtyle or had written ſo themſelves they would have deſerved and received the execrations of every honeſt American.*

CHARLESTON, October 19.

It is with pleaſure we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the re election of the Hon. John Rutledge, jun. and the Hon. R. G. Harper, Eſquires, as repreſentatives to the next Congreſs. It is a happy proof of the attachment of Carolineans to the principles and conduct of Federaliſts and friends of their country.

The frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Nicholſon of 44 guns; ſhip of war Baltimore, Capt. Phillips, of 23 guns, and cutter brig Virginia, Carr, Bright, of 16 guns, were off the bar laſt evening. We are happy to announce from authority the perfect health of the Officers and crews of all theſe veſſels.

MORE OF THE CONVOY.

The armed ſhips Lucy, Ruby, and Ann and Suſan, which arrived yeſterday were of the fleet which ſailed from the Cove of Cork the 8th September; they parted with the convoy the 11th inſt. leaving 8 veſſels for this port with it. They bring no later news than before received, by the ſhips Britannia and Atlantic.

Four of the ſhips which arrived yeſterday, and the day before, carry in all 52 guns; ſuch things will in time, convince French pirates that Americans are both willing and able to protect their commerce.

There are now 25 American veſſels (including two gallies and three gunboats) in one harbor, carrying from 6 to 18 guns.

Greenville County, South Carolinia, September 27, 1798.

The people of this county met at their Court houſe on Saturday and inſtant (they being notified antecedent to this) and raiſed a Liberty Pole in honor of their country, with the following inſcription:

"LIBERTY.

"*May the Whigs of 1798 be as firm as thoſe of 1776.*

"Traveller. ſtop and take a leſſon; the people of Greenville, in raiſing this Pole, have two things in view; firſt, the honor of their general government; ſecond in honor of General Waſhington, who has come forward once more to ſave his country."

In the afternoon of the ſame day, a ball was opened in their Court houſe, by a ſelect company, choſen for the occaſion, when the ladies ſhone with a brilliancy, perhaps equal in the atlantic part of the ſtates; and nothing happening to interrupt their innocent mirth the whole ended in harmony and great good humour.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

It is with infinite ſatisfaction, we inform our Readers, that yeſterday the Federal intereſt of New-Jerſey obtained a complete triumph over the anti-federal junto.

Notwithſtanding the attempts which were made by the latter to ouſt Governor Howell, he was re elected Governor by an almoſt unanimous vote—there being only one in the oppoſition.

JONATHAN DAYTON was elected Senator of the United States in the place of Mr. Stockton, who declined being conſidered a Candidate. His oppoſitor was Dr. Elmer, a Federaliſt alſo.

The French Government has revived the deteſtable laws reſpecting Gaming and Fighting—which were the moſt horrid which exiſted with the King. No Citizen now can kill a bird or catch a fiſh without purchaſing a ſpecial licence!!

November 5

The United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, arrived at New Caſtle on Friday, from a cruiſe. The commodore, who paſſed through town on Saturday morning, informs us, that he experienced a moſt violent gale of wind on the 22d ult. in lat. 34. long. 72. The Frigate, we are happy to add, received no injury.

The Cuſtom Houſe is removed from Cheſter to this City, and is again opened at the uſual place.

November 7.

General Waſhington is expected to viſit this City, about the 2d of next month.

The City Tavern (Mr. Richardett's) was opened yeſterday.

Only TEN perſons have died in the laſt 24 hours ending yeſterday at noon, in this city.—It is ſuppoſed not more than three of theſe of the Fever.

Horrid.

On Sunday laſt, a pregnant woman, whoſe name, (from papers found on her) was Patty Adams, was found on the Wilmington road, with her throat cut!!! This horrid act is ſuppoſed to have been perpetrated by her ſeducer.

Accounts from Knoxville informs us, that on the 2d ult. a treaty was concluded between

I shall say very little on the mission of *Munroe*, because I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own story in print. I will only say, that in the midst of all the difficulties created by the madness of his predecessor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate conclusion and ratification of the English treaty, he conducted himself in such a manner as to form by his single character a counterpoise to all the weight of resentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do so to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent. What must then have been the astonishment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court of London to see him recalled in the most abrupt and censorious manner.

For the personal qualities of General *Pinckney* because they had little or nothing to do with his being refused here, as the successor of *Munroe*, I will excuse him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuse your Executive for printing them † Being rejected as ambassador, he went to spend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it cost him, to make these journies through this frightful republican territory —Notwithstanding all these evils, both real and imaginary, there still remained one more—to the patience of this very impatient government, they knew that *Washington* was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the close of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he should be out of office, the American people would come to their senses, or, at least, they saw that the character of the new President would be a criterion by which the decided friendship or enmity of the United States to France would be clearly seen. The candidates were *Adams* and *Jefferson*; the one a reputed Royalist, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cause of liberty in all countries. The sentiments of these two men were known here; those of the people were not yet known, because it was supposed that the general idolatry for *Washington* had prevented them from being freely uttered; these were the reasons why the Directory determined to take no decided step in consequence of *Munroe's* recal, until the public voice should make between these two candidates. *This accounts for the interest which the French seemed to take in the event of that election. Their* WISHING *you to elect* JEFFERSON, *proves that they did not want to quarrel with you and that they still hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty.* The government here waited the event. This was an awful pause in the American affairs in Europe, and it is astonishing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the measure which the most moderate share of common sense, and the most palpable self-interest pointed out ‡

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war; but it was so far short of it, as to leave room on your side to come forward with an additional project of negociation, if you wished to avoid that calamity.

The enmity of the old President towards France was now considered as nationalized in America, and the government here was determined to fleece you of your property, to a sufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was presumed your sensibility lay, which was your pecuniary interests.

This uncomplying disposition of the Directory induced Mr. *Adams* to call an extraordinary meeting of Congress, and consequently to make a speech.

To a man who had the least pretensions to prudence, there was but two courses to be taken; one was to declare war, if he wished to ruin his country; the other was, if he wished to save it, to offer to negociate, by sending some man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or at least, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back, who had just been driven out of Paris. The true policy would have been to retrieve the mistake of *Washington*, by sending back *Munroe*. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that *Madison* was named to this mission; it almost disarmed the government of all resentment. Had the news proved true, and *Madison* arrived, the business would have been settled in 24 hours. But *Adams*, to attain his object, whatever it might be, found out a third course, which discovers more invention than I supposed him to possess. He formed a commission of three, to make the people of the United States believe that a negociation was offered on their part; and then filled it up with names from which there would not be the least expectation of success. The first was a man who had just been refused, and could not be offered again without an insult; sending him back, was undoubtedly intended as an insult, and it was so received: The second was a man whose effigy had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the British treaty, at least it was so reported and believed here: The third was a little *make-weight* man, so pointed with the intention that he should have no influence; and yet to prove to you the facility of this government, after all that had passed I am able to assure you, from the best authority, that if *Gerry* had been sent alone, and not shackled with the other two, the Directory would have negociated with him without any difficulty; at present the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral vessels will fall into the hands of the French.

I should hardly gain credit with you, were I to state on how small a pivot the fate of nations turn in Paris at this moment.

The speech of *John Adams*, at the opening of Congress in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had sent his commissioners, he would at least avoid the use of insulting language against the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world that altho' he should succeed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at end; that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and it would be necessary to be perpetually armed against them, tho' you were at peace. We wondered that the answer of both houses, had not been an order to send him to a mad house. Instead of this, the senate have echoed the speech with more feverility than ever George the third experienced from either house of parliament.—Read over the paragraph that speaks of France his bringing in of the word Europe, under pretence of generalizing it, is so flimsy a cover for his attack on this nation, that it only adds to the abuse, by attempting to impose on the understanding; he certainly could not mean the English, for he brags in the next paragraph how well they keep their treaty. He could certainly mean nobody but the French, for no other nation, have overturned religion. Had this speech borne a friendly aspect, or had the paragraph in question been similar to the one inserted in the speech of Governor *Mifflin*, on the same subject, it would have facilitated the negociation, and probably saved millions to the United States.

In enumerating the causes which have brot the two republics to the brink of war, several memorable speeches, in your house of representatives, must not be forgotten. One of your orators call the French government—a *five headed monster*—another says, *Barras* when he pronounced his farewell speech to Munroe, must have been drunk or mad.—These gentlemen forget that *Barras* reads their speeches; and that the *five headed monster*, when it shall have devoured the fry of Europe, may possibly snack them in their turn.

Another subject of complaint, and that not the least, is the scurrility of many of your newspapers, against the republic; among the most abusive is the Gazette of the U. States, which is considered here as an official paper, printed under the eye and patronage of the government. The office of foreign affairs receives these papers regularly; and you cannot suppose that any of these insults pass unnoticed.—It is remarked here, and with great truth, that there is more dirty calumny against the French in America, than in the London papers.

But it is in vain to amuse ourselves in describing the nature of the disease, unless there be a remedy within our reach. In my opinion there is one, but I have scarcely any hope that you wise men will stumble upon it. Acknowledge your error in sending *Pinckney* and *Marshall* to this country—recall them, and perhaps *Gerry* with them—name and send *Madison* or *Munroe* to take their place—and let the President, in his message to the Senate accompanying the nomination, utter sentiments full of friendship to the French nation, government, and cause—let him acknowledge that the principles of liberty are equally dear to the two countries—and deprecate the idea of gratifying the tyrants of the world, by exhibiting the two great Republics, whose existence they strove in vain to prevent, now tearing out each other's vitals.

I perceive that much stress is laid by your President, and your other leaders, on the conduct of this Government, in refusing to receive your Ambassador *Pinckney*. I wish those gentlemen could, somehow or other, be made acquainted with the following history. I hope you will not suppose, by inserting it here, my intention is to justify the French Government: No, my object will be truly to serve my country, and to vindicate the honor of all the ardent spirits among you, if they should neglect this opportunity of going to war for the three broken wheels of Gen. *Pinckney's* carriage.

In the year 1796, the Swedish Ambassador here, the Baron de *Stahl*, obtained leave of absence, and presented his secretary as Chargé de Affaires, who had the King's commission for that purpose. This man was refused, on which de *Stahl* presented a note to the minister of foreign relations, desiring him to assign the reasons, that the King might know in what he had offended the Republic, since he had been the first in Europe to acknowledge it, and the most ardent to deserve its friendship. The answer to this note, was an order to the new charge de affaires to quit the republic, and a recal of the French ambassador from Stockholm. As soon as couriers could pass to Sweden and back, the matter was accommodated, by the King's renewing the Baron de *Stahl*, who was agreeable to the French.

About the same time, the ambassador of Tuscany, while in peaceable exercise of his functions, was ordered by the government to quit Paris in 24 hours, and the Republic in 8 days, without any reason assigned. He obeyed, and the Grand Duke very complaisantly sent another.

The ambassadors of Portugal and Rome, who were in full credence a few weeks ago, are now in prison in Paris. It is true, that this was in consequence of a rupture between this government and each of their's. But the fate of agents in such cases, used to be, to be sent away, and not to be imprisoned.

The King of Spain lately sent a new ambassador here, in great pomp, who is refused, and ordered to quit the country, without reasons publicly assigned.

You will remark, that in this light, the Spanish and Swedish are cases in point, for your *Pinckney*. But their poor Kings had not learned the etiquette of *John Adams*, to name and send back the same man, who had been refused. Kings, at this day, have no notion of a rupture with France.

Another event has lately happened to the Baron de *Stahl*, which makes the Swedish case, taken altogether, different from the American.—(God grant that the Americans may never come to it, as long as you have loving couples to send on these missions) The wife of the Baron *Stahl* is just sent out of the Republic, on a suspicion of conspiracy; while the husband occupies his post. What would the Columbian blood say to this? Let me hear none of you wicked bachelors remark, that this order was solicited by the husband; no such reason is assigned. Indeed, had the Baron obtained the order, he ought to have obtained leave to clamour against it afterwards; decency seemed to require it, and yet he has not done it. Had it been an American Ambassador, and had that American been me, I should have tried hard to get my case inserted in a speech of *John Adams*, or a letter of *Timothy Pickering*. I repeat to you, that I am not undertaking the hopeless, and useless task, of vindicating all the measures, that the violent convulsions of the revolution have induced this people to adopt. But when Mr. *Adams* shall hear of the sending away of his Ambassador, I would advise him, and all those who are concerned in his wounded honor, to climb that commodity with the Kings, Princes, and States above mentioned; and to try to bear their part with a patience becoming a government which has merited this sort of chastisement, more than all their fellow sufferers put together.

Your three commissioners will doubtless seize this occasion, by Mr. *Lee*, to forward their despatches. These will probably be of a nature to induce the President to take some decisive step; and I am in trembling expectation of seeing him give another desperate leap into the regions of madness. Without knowing precisely the face that the Commissioners will put to the business, I will venture to affirm, that their *answer proper* will contribute more than its due share to the colouring. A manly and independent style of acting and writing, appears not to belong to their characters.

Were I to write their letters to the Executive, it should be in language like this:—"The French have many reasons for being offended with the American government, these reasons are exaggerated by their jealousy and other strong passions inseparable from the revolution. This is an unfavorable moment, and we are improper persons to attempt to explain away the imaginary wrongs, on which a great part of their resentment is founded. We advise you immediately to recall us three, and at the same time to replace us with one or more persons, whose characters are well known and approved by the French, such as *Madison* or *Munroe*. If you wish to terminate these disputes by negociation, you must be prepared for considerable sacrifice; such as a loan of money similar to what this nation made to you last war, such a modification of the British treaty, or at least a new treaty with France giving her more advantages than that treaty gives to England. It is possible that on conditions of this kind, you may obtain some indemnification for the spoliations on your commerce; somewhat in the manner provided for with the English in Mr. Jay's treaty.

"It is scarcely necessary for us to observe, that your commission considering the distance between the two countries, must not be straightend in its powers; as in this affair so much depends on the *manner*. The President will excuse us if we insist on the necessity of his using the utmost precaution in his public speeches relative to this country, and of the revolution, the magnanimity of the nation, the sacrifices they have made in the general cause of liberty; the French are extremely sensible on this subject." ‡

I do not know that a letter of this kind would produce any effect with you, but I beg you to remember the warning I now give you, that if your Executive is inaccessible to sentiments like these, you are very soon at war with the conquerors of Europe.

So much depends on the measures to be taken in consequence of the despatches which I suppose will accompany this letter, that I could not rest easy without communicating my sentiments to some one who would be likely to make a good use of them. I was going to address them to *Jefferson*, or to ——, but I thought they would be the safest and best in the hands of my oldest and best friend.

You will naturally conclude, that some credit is due to my opinions, when you reflect that they have been formed on a close observation of every stage of the revolution, and an intimate relation with every set of leaders.—The present Directory are but the successors and sub-successors of my fellow labourers in the days of my activity; for the political generation have passed away with such rapidity, that in every thing, but wisdom, I am one of the worst or best of the present race.

From the manner in which your present commission was composed, there is very little doubt in my mind, and there certainly is none in the minds of the Directory, that the embassy was really intended for *Lewis* XVIIIth. Your Executive did not foresee the 18th Fructidor. When in God's name, are we to expect any just ideas from America, relative to France? Look for a Republic in England, but do not, I beseech you, look for a Monarchy in France!

18 *March*. Since writing this letter, I reflect you may be gone to *Georgia* before it arrives; anxious to give it a chance of doing some good, I send a copy of the most substantial parts of it ——

CHARLESTON, October 19.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the re election of the Hon. John Rutledge, jun. and the Hon. R. G. Harper, Esquires, as representatives to the next Congress. It is a happy proof of the attachment of Carolineans to the principles and conduct of Federalists and friends of their country.

The frigate Constitution, Capt. Nicholson of 44 guns; sloop of war Baltimore, Capt. Phillips, of 23 guns, and cutter brig Virginia, Capt. Bright, of 16 guns, were off the bar last evening. We are happy to announce from authority the perfect health of the Officers and crews of all these vessels.

MORE OF THE CONVOY.

The armed ships Lucy, Ruby, and Ann and Susan, which arrived yesterday were of the fleet which sailed from the Cove of Cork the 8th September; they parted with the convoy the 1st inst. leaving 8 vessels for this port with it. They bring no later news than before received, by the ships Barbara and Atlantic.

Four of the ships which arrived yesterday, and the day before, carry in all 52 guns; such things will in time, convince French pirates that Americans are both willing and able to protect their commerce.

There are now 25 American vessels (including two gallies and three gunboats) in one harbor, carrying from 6 to 18 guns.

Greenville County, South Carolina, September 27, 1798.

The people of this county met at their Court house on Saturday and instant (they having notified antecedent to this) and raised a Liberty Pole in honor of their country, with the following inscription:

"LIBERTY.

"*May the Whigs of* 1798 *be as firm as those of* 1776.

"Traveller, stop and take a lesson; the people of Greenville, in raising this Pole, have two things in view; first, the honor of their general government; second in honor of General Washington, who has come forward once more to save his country."

In the afternoon of the same day, a ball was opened in their Court house, by a select company, chosen for the occasion, when the ladies shone with a brilliancy, perhaps equal to the atlantic part of the States; and nothing happening to interrupt their innocent mirth the whole ended in harmony and great good humour.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

It is with infinite satisfaction, we inform our Readers, that yesterday the Federal interest of New-Jersey obtained a complete triumph over the anti-federal junto.

Notwithstanding the attempts which were made by the latter to oust Governor Howell, he was re elected Governor by an almost unanimous vote—there being only one in the opposition.

JONATHAN DAYTON was elected Senator, of the United States in the place of Mr. Stockton, who declined being considered a Candidate. His opponent was Dr. Elmer, a Federalist also.

—

The French Government has revived the detestable laws respecting Gaming and Fishing—which were the most horrid which existed with the King. No Citizen now can kill a bird or catch a fish without purchasing a special licence!!

November 5

The United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, arrived at New Castle on Friday, from a cruize. The commodore, who passed through town on Saturday morning, informs us, that he experienced a most violent gale of wind on the 21st ult. in lat. 34. long. 72. The Frigate, we are happy to add, received no injury.

The Custom House is removed from Chester to this City, and is again opened at the usual place.

November 7.

General Washington is expected to visit this City, about the 18th of next month.

The City Tavern (Mr. Richardett's) was opened yesterday.

Only TEN persons have died in the last 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, in this city.—It is supposed not more than three of these of the Fever.

Horrid.

On Sunday last, a pregnant woman, whose name, (from papers found on her) was Patty Adams, was found on the Wilmington road, with her throat cut!!! This horrid act is supposed to have been perpetrated by her seducer.

Accounts from Knoxville informs us, that on the 2d ult. a treaty was concluded between

---

† *We trust our Executive will try to get along without the great* Mr. BARLOW's *excuse.*

‡ *We had the unbroken spirit of Independent Americans, and dared to act in conformity to it, the "Diplomatic skill" of France notwithstanding.*

‡ *And if they had suffered you to write in that style or had written so themselves they would have deserved and received the execrations of every honest American.*

the United States and Cherokee Indians, by which the latter ceded to the former, lands computed to be from 6 to 800,000 acres, and including all the settlers some time ago dispossessed, except one.

NEWPORT, November 13.

The CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, will meet at Providence on Thursday the 15th Instant.

The Hon. Jonathan Brace, is elected to supply the Vacancy of the Connecticut Federal Representation, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Coit.

The Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewall, Bailey Bartlett, William Shephard, John Read, and Joseph B. Varnum, are re elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Massachusetts.

Those Inhabitants of Philadelphia residing in Tents on the Banks of the Schuylkill, broke up their Encampment on Thursday last, and marched in Procession into the City, to the Number of near 1500.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Oct. 20, 1798.

"Major Pinckney has been unanimously re-elected to Congress, by the Suffrages of this City, and Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Harper have obtained their Elections most handsomely.—Of Four Hundred and Fifty Votes which were given in Beaufort, Mr. Rutledge had all except Fourteen, and he had a Majority in each of the Counties in Orangeburgh except Saxegotha, where Major Pierce Butler had a Majority of 204. In Camden the Exertions of the Jacobins, and their Misrepresentations of the Sedition Bill, have secured the Election of Gen. Sumpter. The Result of the Election in Pinckney District, has not yet come to Hand. In the united Districts of Cheraw and Georgetown, Mr. Benton was opposed by General Thomas and Mr. Huger, both of them of very federal Politics, and highly respectable Characters; and if he is re elected, it will be the Consequence of the Federalists being divided, for both these Districts are strongly attached to their own Government, and highly sensible to the Insults and Injuries she has received from France.—Our last Accounts from Cheraw say, General Thomas had *Two* more Votes in that District, than Mr. Benton, and we think it *probable* that he or Mr. Huger will be elected. Mr. Hunter declines being re-elected to the Senate, and Mr. Charles Pinckney is the only Person who has been nominated as a Candidate.—There is no Probability of his being elected; I cannot say who will—but we are so aware of the Necessity of having a Senator of Talents, and Firmness of Character, in this Crisis of our Affairs, and every Part of our State (except Camden District) is so perfectly Federal, that you may rely upon our choosing a Gentleman who will do Honor to his Seat. The President's Birth Day was Yesterday celebrated very zealously by all Ranks of our Citizens.—Our Three Regiments paraded at an early Hour; and the Forts, Col. Rutledge's Artillery, and all the armed Vessels in the Harbour fired federal Salutes. A Number of very respectable Associations dined together, and the greatest Marks of Respect and Affection were manifested for the President of the United States."

Extract from the Answer of Gen. PINCKNEY *to the Address of the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Trenton, on the 31st Ult.*

"You remark with Propriety, that the Government of the United States, in the Instructions which it gave to its Envoys, was in an eminent Degree mindful of what was due to the pacific Habits of our Citizens. It did not rest the Ultimatum of a Treaty on a Compliance with the strictest Rules of Justice. The Envoys of the United States have proved, by the Forbearance of their Conduct, how much they were impressed with the Views of their Government. They received with Humility and Patience, the Insults which were offered, thro' their Persons, to the People whom they were deputed to represent; but Humility and Patience claim no Merit in the Eyes of the Nation to whom they were despatched. Force and Hostility are the only Titles which it is accustomed to respect, and the only Titles by which we must presume to preserve our Safety and our Honour. If we would have Peace with France, it must be obtained not by negociation, but by the sword. We must convince her, that we are united and determined at every hazard to maintain our Independence—To produce this Conviction, Declarations and Words will not be sufficient, we must prove it by Action.

"At this important Crisis, it is incumbent on us plainly to declare our Sentiments. For my own Part I believe that the French Directory are no sincere in their pacific Declarations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Gerry. I have never deceived my Countrymen, and I never will. If you would secure the Independence of America, free from the Ambition and Intrigues of France, I am convinced we must fight for its Preservation.—Universal Dominion is no less, at present, the invariable Object of the French Government, than it was the System by which were directed the Councils of Lewis XIVth. It will depend alone on ourselves that we should be exempted from the List of States, who have been and shall be the Victims to her nefarious Ambition.

"Should the Spirit which I now behold round in my Fellow Citizens still continue to animate their Councils and their actions, I shall need no other Proof that America is not doomed to fall beneath the Attacks of her aspiring Foe.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

"The eastern and southern Parts of our Country are fruitful in Disease. The Cries of the sick, and the Groans of the dying, have been heard throughout the Union. We have seen at the same Time, Portsmouth, Boston, NEWPORT, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Alexandria, afflicted by Pestilence, and writhing under the Lash of Affliction; and if a Conjecture were to be hazarded, upon the probable Number of Deaths in these Places collectively, Ten Thousand I believe would not be far from Truth."

[The above *truly wonderful Story* is extracted from the (Phila.) *True American* of November 5th—We do not wish to charge the Author of this Paragraph with Falsehood, or Malignity—but we wish to know by what Information he is authorized to Class the Town of *Newport* among those which have been afflicted with the Yellow-Fever!—We wish also to know, how many Thousands of this "Ten Thousand," have died of the Fever in *Newport!*—A similar Fabrication, respecting this Town, appeared some Time since in a *New York* Paper, and was re-printed with great Avidity in the *Philadelphia* Papers.—The Citizens of Newport have read with Astonishment, these various and repeated Tales, about the Existence of a contagious Disorder, in this Town.—The Circulation of the Papers in which these Reports were contradicted is so confined, that they have rather gained them left Ground.—In the mean Time this Town is materially injured in its Interest and Reputation; and the Consequence will probably be, a Diminution of the Concourse of Strangers, in the Summer Season, if the Calumny is not seasonably refuted.—At present, we shall content ourselves with declaring, that NO MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS FEVER HAS DURING THE PAST OR ANY PRECEDING SEASON, PREVAILED IN THIS TOWN, IN THE SMALLEST DEGREE, OR IN A SINGLE CASE!—That the five Persons who died here, of the Fever, all took it in New York, and were taken Sick before their Arrival, or immediately after; and excepting *One* or *Two*, were never admitted within the Town.—It is expected, that this Vindication will be republished, by the Editor of the *True American*, and such other Editors as may have given Currency to the above Report.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Nov 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig George, Rawney,	Turks Island
Sloop Speedwell, Thompson,	New Providence
—— Patty, Hart,	Havanna
—— George, Brown,	New York
—— Betsy, Read,	George Town
—— Concord, Cahoone;	New York
Schooner Hope, Davis,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Gifford,	New Haven
—— Fame Dennis,	New York
—— America, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Sally, Hall,	Ditto
—— Polly, Gifford,	Ditto
—— Lydia, Fry,	Richmond
Schooner Commerce, Hammond,	Philadelphia
—— Polly Briggs,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Tayeur,	Havanna
Sloop Friendship, Bliss,	New-York

SIMON DAVIS

Has just received and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

For CHARLESTON
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO sail by the 22d Instant, the Packet Sloop Two SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reasonable Terms.——The most punctual Attention will be paid those who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Instruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Island *and* Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at their Session holden on the last *Monday* in *October* last, passed the following Act, to wit:

"Whereas it is the Duty of Mankind solemnly and publicly to worship and adore Almighty God, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge his parental Superintendance and to render Thanks for his manifold and undeserved Favours and Blessings.

"*Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the People of this State, to observe THURSDAY the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a Day of Public Prayer, Supplication and Thanksgiving: That it be further recommended to them, on that Day, devoutly to assemble themselves together, at their usual Places of public Worship, there to offer up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, their humble and hearty Thanks, that he has been pleased, while the afflicted Nations of Europe are groaning under the Scourges of unrelenting War, Cruelty, Licentiousness, and Desolation, to except the United States from Calamities which threaten to be universal, to protect their Shores from Invasion, to strengthen their Government against the insidious Wiles of secret Intrigues, and the rude Assaults of undisguised Enmity: That he has cemented the Bonds of their Union and Safety, by inspiring them with an affectionate Confidence in their Government, and a determined Spirit of Opposition to foreign Influence and Domination: That he has taught them to set a just Value on the Blessings of Religion and Government, by the terrible Examples which the present Age affords them, and has preserved their civil and religious Liberties from Violation; and particularly, while they lament the Sufferings of our distressed Brethren, and pray for their Relief and Security, to join in devout Praises and Thanksgivings, that he has averted from this State the devouring Pestilence which hath wasted in Secret and at Noon-Day, the fairest Cities of the United States.

"And further, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge the manifold Dispensations of Divine Providence for our national Transgressions, in permitting malignant and infectious Diseases so often to afflict our Country; to pray that he would stay the Ravages of this Desolation, and restore Health to our distressed Cities; That he would be graciously pleased to turn the Hearts of our Enemies, or to defeat the hostile Designs they may have formed against us; to give Peace to the European World, bleeding under the Wounds of Ambition and misdirected Zeal, and to avert from us their Rage and Rancour; to stop the further Progress of Vice, Infidelity and Anarchy, and to establish free and just Governments, and true Religion; to incline our Hearts to Charity, Piety and Virtue; to forgive us our Sins; and at last to receive us to the blissful Immortality of the Just, through the Merits and Intercession of the Saviour."

"*And be it further Enacted*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain, on said Day, from all Servile Labor and unbecoming Recreations; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, pursuant to the above recited Act, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said State, at Providence, *this fifth Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
SAMUEL ELDRY, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nathaswinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quicksett's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Elisha Allen, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the said Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased, the said Town Council of said Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Elisha Barker, Esq; a Commissioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased; and also allowed Six Months, from said Date last mentioned, to receive and examine said Claims: Therefore all Persons having any Claims against said Josias Bliss, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in said Middletown, within said Term, or otherwise their Claims will be excluded.

ELISHA BARKER,
ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12th, 1798.

*** *The Sale of the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, on the Point, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased (as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper) is postponed to the 24th Instant, at 10 o'Clock*, A. M.

the United States and Cherokee Indians, by which the latter ceded to the former, lands computed to be from 6 to 800,000 acres, and including all the settlers some time ago dispossessed, except one.

NEWPORT, November 13.

The CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, will meet at Providence on Thursday the 25th Instant.

The Hon. Jonathan Brace, is elected to supply the Vacancy of the Connecticut Federal Representation, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Coit.

The Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewall, Bailey Bartlett, William Shephard, John Read, and Joseph B. Varnum, are re elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Massachusetts.

Those Inhabitants of Philadelphia residing in Tents on the Banks of the Schuylkill, broke up their Encampment on Thursday last, and marched in Procession into the City, to the Number of near 1500.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Oct. 20, 1798.

"Major Pinckney has been unanimously re-elected to Congress, by the Suffrages of this City, and Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Harper have obtained their Elections most handsomely.—Of Four Hundred and Fifty Votes which were given in Beaufort, Mr. Rutledge had all except Fourteen, and he had a Majority in each of the Counties in Orangeburgh except Saxegotha, where Major Pierce Butler had a Majority of 204. In Camden the Exertions of the Jacobins, and their Misrepresentations of the Sedition Bill, have secured the Election of Gen. Sumpter. The Result of the Election in Pinckney District, has not yet come to Hand. In the united Districts of Cheraw and Georgetown, Mr. Benson was opposed by General Thomas and Mr. Huger, both of them of very federal Politics, and highly respectable Characters; and if he is re elected, it will be the Consequence of the Federalists being divided, for both these Districts are strongly attached to their own Government, and highly sensible to the Insults and Injuries she has received from France.—Our last Accounts from Cheraw say, General Thomas had *Two* more Votes in that District, than Mr. Benson, and we think it *probable* that he or Mr. Huger will be elected. Mr. Hunter declines being re-elected to the Senate, and Mr. Charles Pinckney is the only Person who has been nominated as a Candidate.—There is no Probability of his being elected; I cannot say who will—but we are so aware of the Necessity of having a Senator of Talents, and Firmness of Character, in this Crisis of our Affairs, and every Part of our State (except Camden District) is so perfectly Federal, that you may rely upon our choosing a Gentleman who will do Honor to his Seat. The President's Birth Day was Yesterday celebrated very zealously by all Ranks of our Citizens.—Our Three Regiments paraded at an early Hour; and the Forts, Col. Rutledge's Artillery, and all the armed Vessels in the Harbour fired federal Salutes. A Number of very respectable Associations dined together, and the greatest Marks of Respect and Affection were manifested for the President of the United States."

Extract from the Answer of Gen. PINCKNEY to the Address of the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Trenton, on the 31st Ult.

"You remark with Propriety, that the Government of the United States, in the Instructions which it gave to its Envoys, was in an eminent Degree mindful of what was due to the pacific Habits of our Citizens. It did not rest the Ultimatum of a Treaty on a Compliance with the strictest Rules of Justice. The Envoys of the United States have proved, by the Forbearance of their Conduct, how much they were impressed with the Views of their Government. They received with Humility and Patience, the Insults which were offered, thro' their Persons, to the People whom they were deputed to represent; but Humility and Patience claim no Merit in the Eyes of the Nation to whom they were despatched. Force and Hostility are the only Titles which it is accustomed to respect, and the only Titles by which we must presume to preserve our Safety and our Honour.—*If we would have Peace with France, it must be obtained, not by negociation, but by the sword.* We must convince her, that we are united and determined at every hazard to maintain our Independence.—To produce this Conviction, Declarations and Words will not be sufficient, we must prove it by Action.

"At this important Crisis, it is incumbent on us plainly to declare our Sentiments. For my own Part I believe that the French Directory are no sincere in their pacific Declarations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Gerry. I have never deceived my Countrymen, and I never will. If you would secure the Independence of America, free from the Ambition and Intrigues of France, I am convinced we must fight for its Preservation.—Universal Dominion is no less, at present, the invariable Object of the French Government, than it was the System by which were directed the Councils of Lewis XIVth. It will depend alone on ourselves that we should be exempted from the List of States, who have been and shall be the Victims to her nefarious Ambition.

"Should the Spirit which I now behold round me in my Fellow Citizens still continue to animate their Councils and their actions, I shall need no other Proof that America is not doomed to fall beneath the Attacks of her aspiring Foe.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

"The eastern and southern Parts of our Country are fruitful in Disease. The Cries of the sick, and the Groans of the dying, have been heard throughout the Union. We have seen at the same Time, Portsmouth, Boston, NEWPORT, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Alexandria, afflicted by Pestilence, and writhing under the Lash of Affliction; and if a Conjecture were to be hazarded, upon the probable Number of Deaths in these Places collectively, Ten Thousand I believe would not be far from Truth."

[The above *truly wonderful Story* is extracted from the (Phila.) *True American*, of November 5th—We do not wish to charge the Author of this Paragraph with Falsehood, or Malignity—but we wish to know by what Information he is authorized to Class the Town of *Newport* among those which have been afflicted with the Yellow-Fever?—We wish also to know, how many Thousands of this "Ten Thousand," have died of the Fever in *Newport*?—A similar Fabrication, respecting this Town, appeared some Time since in a *New York* Paper, and was re-printed with great Avidity in the *Philadelphia* Papers.—The Citizens of Newport have read with Astonishment, these various and repeated Tales, about the Existence of a contagious Disorder, in this Town.—The Circulation of the Papers in which these Reports were contradicted is so confined, that they have rather gained than lost Ground.—In the mean Time this Town is materially injured in its Interest and Reputation; and the Consequence will probably be, a Diminution of the Concourse of Strangers, in the Summer Season, if the Calumny is not seasonably refuted.—At present, we shall content ourselves with declaring, that NO MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS FEVER HAS DURING THE PAST OR ANY PRECEDING SEASON, PREVAILED IN THIS TOWN, IN THE SMALLEST DEGREE, OR IN A SINGLE CASE!—That the five Persons who died here, of the Fever, all took it in New York, and were taken Sick before their Arrival, or immediately after; and excepting *One* or *Two*, were never admitted within the Town.—It is expected, that this Vindication will be republished, by the Editor of the *True American*, and such other Editors as may have given Currency to the above Report.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig George, Rawney,	Turks Island
Sloop Speedwell, Thompson,	New Providence
—— Patty, Hart,	Havanna
—— George, Brown,	New York
—— Betsy, Read,	George Town
—— Concord, Cahoone,	New York
Schooner Hope, Davis,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Gifford,	New Haven
—— Fame Dennis,	New York
—— America, Bordeu,	Philadelphia
—— Sally, Hall,	Ditto
—— Polly, Gifford,	Ditto
—— Lydia, Fry,	Richmond
Schooner Commerce, Hammond,	Philadelphia
—— Polly Briggs,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Tayer,	Havanna
Sloop Friendship, Bliss,	New-York

SIMON DAVIS

Has just received and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

For CHARLESTON

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO sail by the 22d Instant, the Packet Sloop Two SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reasonable Terms.——The most punctual Attention will be paid those who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Instruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Island *and* Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at their Session holden on the last *Monday* in *October* last, passed the following Act, to wit:

"Whereas it is the Duty of Mankind solemnly and publicly to worship and adore Almighty God, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge his parental Superintendance and to render Thanks for his manifold and undeserved Favours and Blessings.

"*Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the People of this State, to observe THURSDAY the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a Day of Public Prayer, Supplication and Thanksgiving: That it be further recommended to them, on that Day, devoutly to assemble themselves together, at their usual Places of public Worship, there to offer up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, their humble and hearty Thanks, that he has been pleased, while the afflicted Nations of Europe are groaning under the Scourges of unrelenting War, Cruelty, Licentiousness, and Desolation, to except the United States from Calamities which threaten to be universal, to protect their Shores from Invasion, to strengthen their Government against the insidious Wiles of secret Intrigues, and the rude Assaults of undisguised Enmity: That he has cemented the Bonds of their Union and Safety, by inspiring them with an affectionate Confidence in their Government, and a determined Spirit of Opposition to foreign Influence and Domination: That he has taught them to set a just Value on the Blessings of Religion and Government, by the terrible Examples which the present Age affords them, and has preserved their civil and religious Liberties from Violation; and particularly, while they lament the Sufferings of our distressed Brethren, and pray for their Relief and Security, to join in devout Praises and Thanksgivings, that he has averted from this State the devouring Pestilence which hath wasted in Secret and at Noon-Day, the fairest Cities of the United States.

"And further, to confess their Sins, to acknowledge the manifold Dispensations of Divine Providence for our national Transgressions, in permitting malignant and infectious Diseases so often to afflict our Country; to pray that he would stay the Ravages of this Desolation, and restore Health to our distressed Cities; That he would be graciously pleased to turn the Hearts of our Enemies, or to defeat the hostile Designs they may have formed against us; to give Peace to the European World, bleeding under the Wounds of Ambition and misdirected Zeal, and to avert from us their Rage and Rancour; to stop the further Progress of Vice, Infidelity and Anarchy, and to establish free and just Governments, and true Religion; to incline our Hearts to Charity, Piety and Virtue; to forgive us our Sins; and at last, to receive us to the blissful Immortality of the Just, through the Merits and Intercession of the Saviour."

"*And be it further Enacted*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain, on said Day, from all servile Labor and unbecoming Recreations; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, pursuant to the above recited Act, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said State, at Providence, *this fifth Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secretary*

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, Thames street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nashawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Elisha Allen, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the said Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased, the said Town-Council of said Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Elisha Barker, Esq; a Commissioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased; and also allowed Six Months, from said Date last mentioned, to receive and examine said Claims: Therefore all Persons having any Claims against said Josias Bliss, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in said Middletown, within said Term, or otherwise their Claims will be excluded.

ELISHA BARKER,
ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12th, 1798.

*** *The Sale of the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, on the Point, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased (as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper) is postponed to the 24th Instant, at 10 o'Clock*, A. M.

A TRUE FRIEND.

"I Heard you much slander'd," cries *Richard to Ned*,
"T'other day by an impudent Coxcomb; who said,
"That you scarcely were fit *to take Guts to a Bear*;"
"Well, and what did you say?"—"Why I said that you *were*."

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

Christr. Ellery

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

To be Sold, by
PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

About 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & fix from Bissell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worse for wear—together with a well broke HORSE free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted sound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatsoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the first Lane Southward of Mr. Debblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horse may be seen.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1798.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint those who have Accounts open with him, that unless they are settled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

Those who have Demands against him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

R A G S.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 3. 1798.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *a large and complete Assortment of* DRY GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes, and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lutestrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town. Cheap for Cash.

A Sloop, about 50 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport Nov. 6, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, to an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in the Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most tasteful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

☞ *Just Received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the* FEDERAL FAST, *May 9th*, 1798

Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.

A TRUE FRIEND.

"I Heard you much slander'd," cries *Richard to Ned*,
"T'other day by an impudent Coxcomb; who said,
"That you scarcely were fit *to take Guts to a Bear*;"
"Well, and what did you say?"—"Why I said that you *were*."

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

Christr. Ellery

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c., choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

To be Sold, by PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

ABout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & fix from Bissell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worse for wear—together with a well broke HORSE free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted sound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatsoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the first Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horse may be seen.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1798.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint those who have Accounts open with him, that unless they are settled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

Those who have Demands against him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

R A G S.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connecticut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Connecticut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State,

Newport, Nov. 3, 1798.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *a large and complete Assortment of* DRY GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes, and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lotestrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town. Cheap for Cash.

A Sloop, about 50 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most tasteful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

☞ *Just Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER's *DISCOURSE, on the* FEDERAL FAST, *May 9th*, 1798.

Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.